The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,117 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday,
L.	Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector....	15th July
M.	Malwa.....	2059	500	A. C. Loggin....	22nd "
L.	Ravenna.....	3372	700	E. Stewart.....	29th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson.	5th Aug.
L.	Assam	3033	500	S. F. Cole	12th "
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th "
L.	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson ..	26th "
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker.....	9th "
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballaarat.....	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson..	25th	July.
ROHILLA.....	3000	700	W. Barratt	8th	Aug.
NEPAUL.....	3531	600	H. Wyatt	22nd	Aug.
Ancona	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 22, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m., on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....	1st class £	7	5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class ,,	5	15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

KALLI BROTHERS,
Agent.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *Via* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA .....G. Doncich		4,000	600	29th July.
PANDORA.....G. Mettel		3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE.....	...G. B. Verona ..	3,800	550	29th Sept.
KLEKTRA (new)...B. Gelcich		4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA.....G. Ragusin		3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....Rs. 500		Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1884.
BERENICE.....G.B. Verona..		3,500	550	28th July.
ELEKTRA (new)...B. Gelcich.....		4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA.....G. Ragusin....		3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LIE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN FORBES.....	2,500..	Guard	15th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN McGREGOR	3,000..	Macalister..	about 25th July.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500..	Kewly.....	5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000..	Macmahon.	,, 25th ,,
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000..	Beer.....	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500..	Nelson.....	,, 15th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 15th July, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16 h July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June, 1884. Agents.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER S.S. "GALATIA."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO salved ex S.S. "GALATIA" and carried to this port by s.s. "BESSIA MORRIS" are hereby notified that, unless a deposit of 33 per cent. on the invoice value is paid and the average bond signed, the goods will be sold on account of those concerned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1884. Agents, "Galatia."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Price.	
CANES, with ashwood heads.....each	Rs. 2	4
CANES, with boxwood heads..... ,,	3	0
BALLS .....per doz.	6	0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BATTING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DATE for receipt of TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, viz., 4th July, as per notice dated 17th June, 1884, has been POSTPONED to 30TH JULY, 1884.

E. O'TREHAN, Lieut. Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,

Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs.	a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from.....	7	0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from.....	8	0
CREST DIES engraved, from.....	9	0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from.....	10	0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief.....	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour.....	2	8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze.....	5	0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line.....	1	8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto.....	2	0
Engraving per line extra.....	1	0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra.....	1	0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from.....	5	0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100.....	1	0
Lady's ditto ditto.....	2	0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1	12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2	8
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from.....	5	0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

REGULATION BALLS.

CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," "DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW MUSIC.

Price Re. 1-8 each. Postage As. 2

SONGS.

Reaper and the Flowers	Cowen.	Phantom ship	Diehl.
Roll of the Drum	Molloy.	Owl	Adams.
Bébé	Molloy.	After	Badington.
Reigh of the Roses	Lowthian.	Unlinked	Watson.
One Smile, one Word	Pinsuti.	Queen of the Earth	Pinsuti.
Swinging	Hartog.	Dream of Peace	Pinsuti.
Never to Know	Marsials.	Last Dream	Cowen.
Maiden and the Weathercock	Austin.	My heart and I	Caracciolo.
Carrier John	Pinsuti.	I always meet you in my dreams	Caracciolo.
Devout Lover	White.	Sailing	Marks.
When passions trance	White.	Lassie	Bonheur.
Later on	Bucalossi.	Laddie	Pinsuti.
Voices of the woods	Rubenstein.	This is my dream	Welling.
Loved once, loved ever	Molloy.	Old Pilot	Hatton.
Ask nothing more	Marzial.	Gift of love	Hutchinson.
		Loved and saved	Watson.
		Making Hay	Moir.

WALTZES.

Naples	Clemente.	Beaux Yeux	Kappey.
Celestine	Gardner.	Nell Gwynne	Liddell.
Voulez Vous	Tenney.	Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Going to Market	Godfrey.	Rhine Fay	D'Albert.
Siesta	Dalafon.	Fontainbleau	Duke of Albany.
Estudiantina	Waldteufel.	In the Moonlight	Crowe.
In the Twilight	Coote.	Noisette	Andrew.

OPERAS.

"IOLANTHE." A. SULLIVAN.

	Rs.	a.
Vocal Score	3	12
Pianoforte Solo	2	4

"NELL GWYNNE," R. PLANQUETTE.

	Rs.	a.
Vocal Score	3	12
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"MELITA," OR, "THE PARSEE DAUGHTER." PONTET, COMPLETE.

	Rs.	a.
Vocal Score (as performed at the Gaiety Theatre).	4	8

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	Rs.	a.
Vocal Score	3	12
Pianoforte Solo	2	4

"PRINCESS IDA," A. SULLIVAN.

	Rs.	a.
Vocal Score	3	12
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SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF MUSIC, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear ; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof,

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case.....	Rs. 25
In Hunting.....	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case.....	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE,

as might have been expected.

OBTAINED

THE GOLD MEDAL AND HIGHEST HONOURS.

PATRONS :

H. M. The Queen and The Heir-Apparent.

A Royal Charter consequently bestowed on the Shippers.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 58, pints per 2 doz. Rs. 61.

Discount for cash 15 per cent.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR WACHTER'S "ROYAL CHARTER."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Limited, announce that they have taken over the business of P. Grant & Son, Hornby-row, and have engaged an experienced English Saddler and Boot-maker to conduct the same. In conjunction with the aforesaid we shall add our Boot and Shoe Department carefully supervised by a practical experienced English Cutter. We are now prepared to execute promptly and well any orders in

SADDLERY, HARNESS-MAKING,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKING,

And leather goods of whatever description at our new Branch,

HORNBY-ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS

WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS
IRON-MONGERS ADN TIMBER-MERCHNTS.

WE are now prepared to undertake Brass as well as plain and ornamental Iron Castings. Estimates furnished on application.

Sole Agents for J. and H. Gwynne's Celebrated Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, sizes on hand 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch, prices reduced.

Sole Agents for Geo. Lucas and Co's Fire-proof Safes with Chubb's locks, several sizes on hand.

Imports.—With the aid of a good code we can obtain supplies not in stock through our London Agents at short notice.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES..... GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars.
OFFICE AND WORKS ..... MODY BAY, near the Ice Factory.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery :—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines, 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
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Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

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Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 650 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 500 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn, Lancashire.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at.....	Rs.	1-4	per dozen.
,, ,, pints at.....	,,	3-0	,,
Double Stout, quarts at.....	,,	4-0	,,
,, ,, pints at.....	,,	2-12	,,

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the RAISING of the DAMS and WASTE-WEIR of the TULSI LAKE.

Drawings can be seen at the office the undersigned, where copies of the conditions of contract with the specification and bills of quantities may also be obtained on payment of rupees five per set.

Tenders should be sealed and submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 2 o'clock p.m. on the 1st August, 1884.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Dy. Exe. Engr.'s Office, Bombay Muncpy., 30th June, 1884.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Re. 1, Postage half anna.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-PERSIAN DICTIONARY, Royal 8vo. size, containing about 22,000 English, 80,000 Persian words, modern and classical, as well as idioms, for CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS, COLLEGE and SCHOOL STUDENTS, by MAULAWI FUZL-I-ALI, Camp, POONA. Also to be had from MUNSHI MAHOMED BAKIR, Secretary, Turkish Consul General, Fort, Bombay.

To extend its benefit to the public at large the price is reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 10. Orders must accompany remittances or instructions for V. P. Post.

ALFRED D. SAUNDERS,
Late of Church Lane, Bombay,
East India Agent,
65, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

MR. SAUNDERS has taken offices as above and is prepared to execute Commissions from India.

Officers' Pay and Pensions realized.
Passages booked and baggage shipped.
Family Remittances received and disbursed.
Every description of Personal Agency Transacted.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BARTON & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DATE for payment of all UNPAID CALLS on the shares of this Company has been EXTENDED to the 15th day of July, 1884.

Shareholders who have not paid the calls due with interest on their shares are hereby informed that the same will be liable to forfeiture if any of the Calls due thereon remain unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. WATSON,
Manager.
Bombay, July 1, 1884.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

(2) NIGHTS ONLY (2)
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, & SATURDAY, JULY 19.
A novel and unique entertainment, as given twice around the world.
PATCHWORK, a vocal, musical, sartorial melange, interspersed with Songs, Solos, Selections and Special Character Delineations,
EDWARD A. GLOVER, Vocal, Comedian, Mimic, Author and Composer.
MISS MARIE BURTON, the charming Australian Contralto and Comedienne.
On each change of programme will present to their patrons selections from the following repertoire :—
SKETCHES, OPERETTAS AND BURLESQUES:
HOME FROM THE BALL. COURTSHIP.
MY YOUNG WIFE.
MOTHER-IN-LAW. MATTER-O-MONEY.
PATTIS DEBUT.
PROTEAN PERFORMANCES.
OUR BOARDING HOUSE. RACE COURSE.
SCHOOL.
CITY RESTAURANT. THE CONCERT.
WASHING DAY.
H. M. S. Pin-a-f, Grand Dutch-S., Shufflerig's Party, or Panel Photographs, &c., &c., the whole forming an Entertainment Chaste, Refined and Elegant.
Accompanist, MISS MAY DUBOIS.
Doors open at 8-30 : performance at 9 sharp.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes to hold 4 Rs. 12 ; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3 ; Pit Stalls Rs. 2 ; Pit Rs. 1 ; and Back Seats 8 annas. Box plan for both nights now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that from the 15th July till the 15th October, 1884, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, Police Commissioner's Office, 14th July, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Company's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1884.

WARNE'S BIJOU WORKS.

Price Rs. 0-6 ; Post free, Rs. 0-8 each ;
or Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

Beauty.
Besique.
Billiards.
Card Tricks.
Chess.
Courtship and Marriage
Cribbage.
Cricket.
Croquet.
Dinner Table Etiquette.
Ventriloquism.
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Etiquette for Gentlemen.
Etiquette for Ladies.
Fun, Flirtation & Forfeits.
Gymnastics.
La Crosse.
Language of Flowers.
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Whist.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
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G. W. M. REYNOLDS'S NOVELS.

Price Rs. 0-6 ; Post free Rs. 0-8 each.

Bronze Statue, 2 vols.
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Seamstress.
Wagner the Wehr-Wolf.

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COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June, 1884	2 4
Bradshaw's Guide to India, China, &c.,	3 4
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-German Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-Italian Phrase Book	0 10
Bradshaw's Anglo-Spanish Phrase Book	0 10
Galton's Hints to Travellers	1 8
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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Belgium and Holland	3 4	Southern Germany and Austria	3 12
Central Italy	3 12	Southern Italy & Sicily	4 8
Eastern Alps	3 12	Palestine and Syria	12 8
Lower Egypt and the Peninsula of Sinai	9 8	Paris and its Environs	3 12
Northern Italy	3 12	Rhine	3 12
Northern Germany	3 12	Switzerland	4 8
Norway and Sweden	5 12		

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS.

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Algeria and Tunis	6 4	Rhine and North Germany	6 4
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Northern Italy	6 4	Turkey in Asia, Constantinople, Cyprus, &c.	9 8
Panjab	9 8		
Paris and its Environs	2 4		
Portugal	7 8		

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
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☞ Telephone No. 39.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.
The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.
New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... „	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... „	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... „	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... „	1 8
Raspberryade ... ... „	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... „	0 12
Potash Water ... ... „	0 12
Lithia Water ... ... „	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... „	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8

Capacity ¼ gall. 1½ gall. 2½ galls. 3½ galls. 5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

Catalogues sent post free by application.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment in Bombay.
In sending orders for small articles T. and T. would point out the facilities the

VALUE PAYABLE POST PARCEL.
Offers by allowing goods to be paid for on arrival at the station from which the order came saving time and trouble to both sender and receiver.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

WELLS "ROUG ON CORNS."
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. i., quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Postmaster General up to the 15th August, 1884, for CONVEYING the MAILS by TANGA DAK between Wadhwan Camp and Rajkot from the 1st January, 1885.
Forms of Tender can be obtained on written application to the Postmaster General's Office, Bombay, together with information showing the principal conditions of the projected contract.
A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany the tender.
This sum will be returned to the applicant after the contract is awarded.
The tender must be marked outside "Tender for conveyance of mails by Tanga Dak between Wadhwan Camp and Rajkot."
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Postmaster General.
Bombay, Postmaster General's Office, 14th July, 1884.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co. SCOTCH WHISKIES.—We guarantee our Whiskies to be distilled from MALT only. They are pure, mild, agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils, and other impurities too often found in common raw grain spirits of inferior quality.
Rs. 24, 27 and 34 in cases of 1 dozen.
"Caledonia Blend" at Rs. 18 Nett Cash.
We allow a Cash Discount of 12½ *per cent.* equal to 2 *Annas* in the Rupee off above Credit Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No. exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the lightest, quietest, simplest, and most perfectly constructed of all machines yet manufactured. They have more special features to commend, and are the reigning soverign of all Sewing Machines.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE PERPETUAL MOUSE-TRAP. Re. 1-12 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, BREWER, good practical man. Apply stating terms to P. P. Leonard, 10, South Parade, Bangalore.

ROYAL AROMATIC GINGERALE SYRUP (English manufacture) for making Cooling Drinks.
W. J. ESSAI.

WHITE CRUSHED LOAF SUGAR.
Re. 1-2 for 7lb.
W. J. ESSAI.

GINGERALE, Royal aromatic, Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra), or the Gingerale Syrup, Re. 1 per pint bottle.
W. J. ESSAI.

WHITE CRUSHED LOAF SUGAR,
in bags of 1½ cwt., at Rs. 17 per cwt.
W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, a CLERK with a knowledge of Accounts. Must be a good writer. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Address "15," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 4th August to middle of October next, The Grange, Malabar Hill. Apply to J. W. Orr, Esq., High Court.

TRACER WANTED, must be neat and quick with his work, and used to the routine of a workshop drawing office. "Apply Foundry," *Bombay Gazette* office.

PINEAPPLE, SINGAPORE, just received a fresh supply, largest tin weighs 5 lb., Re. 1-12 ; medium weighs 3 lb., Re. 1-4 each.—Morenas & Co., General Merchants.

PLUME MIRACULEUSE.—A Pen which writes with Water. Linen can also be marked with it. 3 annas each, six on a card Re. 1.—Steward & Co., 2, Church-gate-st., Fort.

WANTED, a man well qualified to take charge of a small Spinning and Weaving Mill. A thoroughly competent Weaver perferred. Address "14," *Bombay Gazette.*

LOST, a Bunch of Keys, containing one large and one small Chubb's and several other small keys, on a split ring. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to S., office of this paper.

WANTED, pair of Horses, 14 to 15 hands, used to run in single or double harness or for riding one to carry a lady and one to carry a gentleman. They must be sound, strong, and free from vice. Reply stating price and where to be seen, R. C. care of this paper.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a good NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Address "17," *Bombay Gazette.*

CEMENT.—White Brother's celebrated best Portland. In casks 375 lbs. net.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NEW GOODS just landed per Overland Mail for rainy season, selling at cheap cash prices, at Y. A. LACKA & Co.'s, Hummum-street.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a complete new splendid and magnificent Tent, pitched for view at corner Horse-bunder Station. For particulars, apply D. Macropolo, Kalbadevi-road.

ROEDERER'S carte blanche Champagne, the brand by used at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, is obtainable at the godowns of Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking Cr. Bank's. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

WATCHMAKER'S tools and materials of various descriptions, at moderate prices.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791, Magnums, Rs. 36 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply EWART, Latham & Co.

JOCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-8 per doz ; 9 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED an experienced Contractor to supply the town of Morvi with Gas Light for about 350 lamps. For particulars, &c., apply to H. H. the Thakore Saheb, Morvi, Kathiawad.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes & Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

WANTED, a Loan of Rs. 12,000 for 5 years, at 10 per cent. per annum. Ample security in house property at a rising hill station will be given. Apply to M., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED by P. Rutanji, Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 10, Forbes-street, Bombay, a first class European workman (a German preferred). Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, according to ability.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS, GUARDIANS, &c.—Required a partner with capital to open a splendid profitable business. Guaranteed a bona-fide investment. Native gentlemen not objected. Apply "S," this office.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8 ; quarts, Rs. 55-8 ; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 55-8. Net cash.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay

FLIES AND BUGS.
LESTIES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," an. 6, p. i. B S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay is prepared to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for a NEW MUNICIPAL HALL and OFFICES which must be sent in to his office on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 6th day of November next.
A premium of Five Thousand Rupees will be given to the design most approved by the Commissioner with the assistance of a Committee of the Corporation. Three thousand rupees for the second and two thousand rupees for the third. But the Municipal Commissioner will not bind himself that the estimates are at least approximately accurate, and no prize will be awarded for a design unless it fairly fulfils the conditions laid down and is of recognized artistic merit.
The total cost of the building is not to exceed five lakhs (Rs. 5,00,000) distributed approximately as follows : four lakhs for the Offices and one lakh for the Municipal Hall.
The designs to include general drawings, plans, elevations and sections accompanied by a Specification and an estimate based upon the Schedule of Rates.
Designs to be sent to the Commissioner under a *nom de plume* or motto, accompanied by a sealed letter, disclosing the name of the competitor.
Full information will be furnished on payment of Rupees ten or £1 on application at the office of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, or at Messrs. G. W. and R. Oliver, 1, Cobbet Court, Grace Church street, London.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to employ the architect whose design is adopted to supply working and detailed drawings or to superintend the carrying out of the work, but in the event of his so doing the usual fees sanctioned by the Institute of British Architects will be paid.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE for removal of the whole of the Building Materials, and the Rampart walls of the Cumberland Ravelin opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1884, at 2 p.m., at the "Cumberland Ravelin" (old store yard of the Executive Engineer, Presidency)—All the buildings as standing, in separate lots, magazine building, and the rampart walls.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, colored and white piecegoods, twist, &c., &c.
1 cases white nails.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey T. cloth.
2 cases white longcloth.
8 cases T. red prints, 40 yards.
5 casks black ink.
4 casks blacking.
On account of the concerned—
3 bales local made yarn, No. 30.
1 case collars, half squares, and muslin scarfs for ladies.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. GALATIA.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., on account of the concerned—
The Anchor Line steam-ship Galatia, of about 2,000 tons net register, as she now lies stranded off Tuticorin about 4 miles from the shore and 3 miles west of the lighthouse.
The bunker coal on board consisting of about 120 tons Scotch and 120 tons Cardiff will be sold along with the steamer.
The cargo coal consisting of about 1,150 tons best country steam coal will be sold separately.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the following day.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, an additional Local Passenger Train will run on week days only between Bombay and Coorla as under calling at all the intermediate stations.

	A. M.		A. M.
Bombay	Dep. 9 45	Coorla	Dep. 10 :0
Coorla	Arri. 10 25	Bombay	Arri. 11 30

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

COWASJEE SORABJEE POCHEE, who has had 20 years' experience and practical knowledge in the Bombay Gas Co., of all the branches of gas fittings, plumbers, tinsmiths, &c., begs to inform the public that he has opened a place of business at Carnac-road, late Esplanade Cross-road, where he hopes the public will favour him with order for gas fittings and repairs in all its branches. He also solicits a trial of his plumber tinsmiths branch where the work is done with all the late improvements and neatness guaranting at the same time workmanship of the best sort, under moderate and reasonable charges.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :

AHMEDABAD,	KHANGAUM,
BROACH,	KURRACHEE,
BORIBLEE,	MANGLOTTEE,
INDORE,	POONA,

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.
DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.
Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody ; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.
LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.
Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that SORABJEE CAWASJEE MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to SELL and CONVEY into HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB, of Bombay, Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant, the landed property hereunder described. All persons therefore interested in or claiming any right, title, estate or interest in the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift or on any account or in any other way whatsoever are hereby called upon to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, within 14 days from this date, failing which the sale will be completed and all such claims shall be treated as waived and abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,165 square yards or, thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 179, 180, 181, new No. 11497, old Survey No. 202, new Survey No. 3485, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, bungalows, a chawl or range of buildings and premises standing thereon, formerly assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Nos. 5 and 5 A, and now assessed under Nos. 5 and 6, situate at Naughur in Mazagon, near the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, in the registration and sub-district of Mandvee, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the north partly by the property formerly of Jewraj Baloo and now of Hormusjee Motabhai Bhaker-ouse, partly by the sea and now by Government vacant land, on the south partly by the property formerly of Surra Dadoo, Ragoo Jaovaji and Bhasker Dhackjee and now of Cooleo Mungeel Ragoo, Bomanjee Kuitatee and Cooleo Madhoo Goolal and partly by Government vacant land, on the east formerly by sea and now by Government vacant land, and on the west by Coppersmith's street.
Bombay, 7th July, 1884.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST
results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps		Rs. 350
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„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
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Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister		per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods)	3	1 2 0
(Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3 0
Small	2	0 18 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS	4	1 12 0
(Original and Duplicate.)		
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT ...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	0 12 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MESSRS. R. Rubattino Co's steamer Manilla, 2,583 tons, Captain G. A. Rollo, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Marseilles (6th June), brought a general cargo.

THE steamer Herrogate, 1,208 tons, Captain J. Surtees, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Colombo (7th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Brankclow, 1,660 tons, Captain W. P. Carson, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Colombo (8th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Steamer Kingdom, 1,413 tons, Captain H. M. Roberts, which arrived in barbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (10th June), brought a cargo of 2,437 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The steamer Texan, 2,135 tons, Captain R. Morgan, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from New South Wales (17th June), brought a cargo of 2,155 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain J. Lang, which arrived in barbour on the 13th instant from Kurrachee (10th July), brought a general cargo, and Mr. Rhind, Hajee Abdool Latiff and friend, and 38 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Manilla (s)	Rocco	Marseilles, June 6.
13	Hirrogate (s)	Surtees	Colombo, July 7.
	Kingdom (s)	Roberts	Liverpool, June 10.
	Brankclow (s)	Carson	Colombo, July 8.
	Texan (s)	Morgan	New South Wales, June 17.
14	Punjaub (s)	Lang	Kurrachee, July 10.
	Nizam (s)	Atkinson	Venice, June 19.
	Viceroy (s)	Wright	Sunderland.
	Exporter	Kezer	New York.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Assyria (s)	Penfound	Persian Gulf.
	Hy. Balckow (s)	Pierre	Persian Gulf.
	Victorine	Jones	Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Manilla, to Genoa, &c.
„ Harrogate, to Hull.
„ Brankclow, to Antwerp.
„ Punjaub, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the European mails of the 27th June. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Dr. Evers.	Mr. Goode.
Mr. and Mrs. Wild.	Mr. Smith.
Mr. v. Bleke.	Mr. Thomas-Ashburn.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr. A. C. Thomson.	Mr. Duthie.
Mr. T. R. Redfern.	Mr. Cordery.
Mr. S. B. Plowden.	Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. M. Monteath.	Mr. A. G. Stewart.
Mr. H. W. Temple.	Major Harrison.
Mr. Thompson.	Mr. Wilson.
Mr. C. Sergeant.	Lieut. C. B. Little.
Mr. C. Edwards.	Capt. Donald.
Mr. R. C. Chapman.	Col. Fraser.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice, Princess Leiningen, and the daughters of the Duke of Connaught, arrived at Windsor Castle from Balmoral on Wednesday morning.

Notice was given in Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Prince of Wales, by the Queen's command, will hold levees at St. James's Palace on July 7 and 14.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday opened the Central Institution of the City and Guilds Institute of Technical Education at South Kensington.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and on Tuesday, all the Ministers except Earl Spencer being present on each occasion.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Rosebery moved for a Committee to consider the best means of promoting the efficiency of the House. Lord Salisbury deprecated a fishing inquiry. Earl Granville proposed to add to the motion "by life peerages or otherwise," but the amendment and original motion were both negatived. On Monday Earl Granville laid the agreement between England and France on the subject of the proposed Egyptian Conference before the House. Lord Salisbury, without expressing any detailed opinion, regarded the agreement as one which might prove prejudicial to the interests of this country. Lord Brabourne censured the conduct of the Government in prohibiting Orange meetings at Newry, but Lord Carlingford justified it on the ground of public peace. On Tuesday the Criminal Law Amendment Bill relating to prostitution and offences against girls was read a third time and passed, after much discussion. Last night Lord Carnarvon gave notice of a motion of disapproval of the Anglo-French agreement. The Secretary for Scotland Bill passed through Committee, with some amendments.

In the House of Commons on Friday afternoon Mr. Trevelyan moved the second reading of a Bill for closing all public-houses in Ireland on Sundays, which gave rise to a protracted discussion, in which the Irish members manifested much difference of opinion. The debate was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. Upon re-assembling at 9 o'clock the House was immediately counted out. On Monday Mr. Gladstone made his promised statement of the negotiations with France on the subject of the Conference. Sir S. Northcote thought the House should be informed of the nature of the financial proposals, but Mr. Gladstone replied that that matter would be for the Conference to discuss. A desultory discussion followed, after which the Report of the Franchise Bill was considered. A clause to disqualify from voting for 12 months persons convicted to penal servitude or imprisonment with hard labour was discussed at great length. At first accepted by the Government, it was ultimately rejected, Mr. Gladstone stating that it had been a mistake to agree to it. On Tuesday the Report of the Franchise Bill was further considered and was received. The Medical Acts Amendment Bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment. At the re-assembling of the House at 9 o'clock a count-out immediately followed. On Wednesday Sir S. Northcote, on behalf of Mr. T. Bruce, gave notice of a motion condemnatory of the agreement with France. The Cemeteries Bill was discussed, but was not disposed of. Last night Mr. Gladstone fixed Monday for the discussion of the motion of censure. Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty relating to the Congo could no be ratified. The third reading of the Franchise Bill gave rise to a general discussion, but in the end it was agreed to.

The enthronement of the Right Rev. Dr. Stubbs as Bishop of Chester was celebrated on Tuesday in the cathedral of that city.

In Lambeth church, on Tuesday, the Hon. and Rev. A. J. Anson was consecrated Bishop of Assiniboia, North-West Canada, and the Rev. J. Hannington as Bishop in Eastern Africa.

The deaths are announced of Captain Sir A. C. Dickson, R. N., General George Warren, of the Indian Army, and of the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, an eminent Nonconformist Minister at Brixton.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Dr. Hornby to succeed the late Dr. Goodford as Provost of Eton College.

The polling in South Hampshire resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, General Sir F. Fitzwygram, by a majority of 1,437 votes over his opponent, Mr. Deverell. The result of the polling in Mid Surrey was the return of Sir J. W. Ellis, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 2,890 votes over Mr. S. Stern.

Mr. C. Taylor has resigned his seat for Leicester on account of failing health, and Mr. J. A. Picton has been elected without opposition.

The annual dinner of the Constitutional Union was held on Friday at St. James's Restaurant, Mr. E. Stanhope, M. P., presiding. A letter was read from Professor Tyndall expressing his strong disapproval, as an old Liberal, of the conduct of the present Government.

The freedom of the City of London was on Friday formally presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury in recognition of his lifelong efforts to improve the condition of the humbler classes of society.

The Australian cricketers were defeated on Friday at Manchester by a North of England Eleven, who won by an innings and 22 runs. On Saturday Surrey defeated Cambridge University by 148 runs, Sussex beat Gloucestershire by 49 runs, and Middlesex beat Kent by 242 runs. On Tuesday the Australians won against a Liverpool Eleven by one wicket, Marylebone defeated Cambridge University by an innings and 29 runs, Oxford University beat Surrey by 82 runs, and Yorkshire was successful against Derbyshire by 10 wickets.

Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith on Tuesday dismissed the appeal against the magistrate's decision convicting the manager and committee of the Park Club for unlawful gaming, but they quashed the conviction of persons who had simply played at the club.

The six men charged with conspiracy to murder Mr. Smythe, at Barbaville, were on Saturday convicted, and five of them were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, the remaining one to 12 months' imprisonment.

OBITUARY.—General Geo. Warren, Ben. Inf. Ret. ; the Earl of Arran ; Sir A. C. Dickson, Capt. R. N. ; the Hon. John Dutton ; Mr. C. J. Merewether, Q. C. ; Lady Charles Russell ; Lady Horatia Elizabeth Wardlaw.

M. Ferry on Monday stated, in the French Chamber the result of the negotiations with the British Government with respect to the proposed Conference and declared that there had been no abandonment of French interests.

In the French Chamber yesterday, M. Delafosse impugned the Anglo-French agreement, but after a reply from M. Ferry the order of the day was proceeded with.

Great consternation has been caused in Toulon by an outbreak of cholera, which has already caused upwards of 20 deaths. It was first believed that the disease had been imported by a vessel from Saigon, but a medical commission reports that it is not exotic, but sporadic cholera, produced by local causes.

The Sub-Governor of Dongola, who has arrived at Wady Halfa, states that nothing was known at the former place of the fall of Berber, and he discredits the report.

The Prince of Orange, who, it was hoped, had passed the crisis of his disorder, died on Saturday. The King's daughter, Princess Wilhelmina, born in 1880, thus becomes the next in succession to the throne of Holland.

An Imperial irade has been issued sanctioning the conversion of the Ottoman Debt.

Prince Bismarck on Monday evening attended a meeting of the Budget Committee in Berlin, and made some important observations on German colonial policy.

Several financial and mercantile houses in New York have suspended payment during the present week. Mr. J. W. Jurnham, a member of one of these firms, has committed suicide.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C J Lyall, CIE, BC	Lieut W C Pollard, BSC
Mr M J Brind, BUCS	Surg S F Bigger, B
Mr A Palmer, BUCS	Mr I P Price, MCS
Mr A W Wright, BUCS	Mr W C Hayne, MUCS
Mr P Grey, BUCS	Lieut-Col E Austin, MSC
Shah Azrung, BUCS	Major K J Gunthorpe, MSC
Col B W D Norton, BSC	Capt T A F Leader, MSC
Col F R Luard, BSC	Surg-Major H E Busteed, MD, M
Major H W J Senior, BSC	Mr C Greathead, BoUCS
Major C M Stockley, BSC	Major-Genl W W Goodfellow, CB, R Bo Engr
Major J W Otley, BSC	Lieut-Col R M Lloyd, BoSC
Lieut J W Cowley, BSC	Surg J W Clarkson, Bo
Lieut F G R Ostrehan, BSC	
Lieut S W Jervis, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F J Marsden, BUCS ; mo 6 days	Major C S Beauchamp, R Engr, 1 mo
Mr C Taylor, BUCS, 1 mo	Lieut J MacIvor, BSC, 3 mo
Mr G W Stretteil, BUCS, 6 mo	Capt W Aitken, R Bo Art, 45 days
Mr G J Lowe, BUCS, 4 mo	Surg A J O'Hara, M 92 days
Col J Johnstone, B Inf, 1 mo	Major J T Tinling, Bo Inf, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A M Shakespear, BCS	Lt-Col R G Jenkins, MSC
Mr F J Mayden, BUCS	Mr P W Moore, MCS
Mr H A Campbell, BUCS	Mr A Shewan, BoCS
Mr J Ramsay, BUCS	Major W H Haydon, R Bo Engr
Mr D N Turnbull, BUCS	
Mr E D Pechell, BUCS	Capt W B Ferris, BoSC

NEWS FROM EGYPT.

THE Mudir of Dongola has received another letter from the Mahdi, calling upon him to adopt Mohammed Achmet's cause, and to declare openly against the Government.

"Accept (says the letter) and I will appoint you as my governor of your province, with this advantage over your present position—that the taxes you collect shall be yours. Refuse, and I will send one of my lieutenants against you ; and neither you nor yours shall be spared. You know I keep my word ; and that when the Governor of Darfur obeyed me I rewarded him."

The fidelity of the Mudir is doubted by the authorities in Cairo. The Governor telegraphed on Monday, June 23, demanding arms, ammunition, and troops. The Council of Ministers replied to him by telegraph, sending him decisive orders to evacuate Dongola, and retreat northwards with all the civil and military population. The Mahdi's agents are, it is stated, allowed to circulate freely in the streets of Dongola, enjoining the Copts and other Christians to embrace the Mussulmandan faith. Proclamations to this effect have been posted up even at the Governor's palace.

Major Kitchener, with 500 men round Korosko, telegraphs that he is daily expecting an attack. It is also reported that a certain number of hostile Bisharеen Arabs have appeared lately on the banks of the Nile at Singari, below Korosko. Accordingly, a small force is being sent down to that spot. It is expected that another English regiment will shortly be despatched to Kench. Serious apprehensions of an attack during the month of Ramadan are entertained, and every measure is being taken to guard against any surprise, from Wady Halfa down to Kench. The garrison of Wady Halfa has now been raised to 600 men, with four English officers. With this force Colonel Trotter asserts that he can hold three large buildings, which he has strengthened and prepared for the purpose ; but he would have great difficulty in protecting the water supply.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing from Assouan, says :—Reliable information has been received that an attack by the Arabs under the Sheikh Shamyun on the forces commanded by Colonel Duncan is imminent, but the point chosen for the assault is doubtful. From the position in the desert occupied by the rebels they can throw their forces with almost equal facility against Korosko, Assouan or Kena. No very material advantage would accrue to them from success at Korosko, but Assouan would be a tempting prize, with its rich bazaar and large store of munitions. If the Egyptian soldiers fight, Assouan will be a hard nut to crack ; but disquieting rumours about the disposition of the troops are circulating. The arrival of the promised English battalion would be hailed with satisfaction. Spies have brought the intelligence that orders have been issued to the Bisharеen Arabs to attack Assouan, but they are not inclined to obey in consequence of their close commercial relations with the town. Perhaps the knowledge that twenty-four guns and five battalions are ready to receive them encourages their scruples. Since the reported fall of Berber, a double influence of the rebel force has taken place. The Sheikh Shamyun has apparently divided his army—one body marching on Dongola, while another, passing through the Kenous Desert, threatens Kena, Assuan, and Korosko. The demonstration against Korosko is probably intended to mask the march of the main body on Kena. The movement would completely outflank Assouan, and open Egypt to invasion. Bahr-el-Ghazal is now held by Sheikh Shamyun, with 30,000 men, is marching by the direct desert road from Berber to attack Kena, and carry the war into Lower Egypt.

Between seventy and eighty pilgrims reached Suakin on June 23, having been forty days coming from Khartoum and twenty-five days from Berber. They reported that the latter place was safe—that is to say, four days before its reported fall. It was also stated that Khartoum is still closely besieged, and that General Gordon was making daily sorties in armed steamers from his well-fortified post at the Catholic mission buildings. It is stated at Dongola that General Gordon has provisioned and armed all the Egyptians from the towns south of Khartoum, and that he now has about 12,000 men available for the protection of the city.

The *Daily Telegraph*'s correspondent at Cairo says :—"The Nile must already be very high at Khartoum ; hence General Gordon is comparatively safe."

The friendly tribes at Suakin were provided with rifles on Sunday night, with the object of forming an ambuscade on the line of retreat by the rebels, so as to prevent the nightly annoyance by Osman Digma's followers. Unfortunately the rebels were dispersed by the artillery fire from the forts, and the intended ambuscade was unable to engage them except at long range.

An Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* states that Captain Clayton, an English veterinary officer, is purchasing horses there for the Minister's staff and the Soudan. He returned from Balta on Sunday evening with 105 horses, and now proceeds to Elizavetgrad, Rostov and the Caucasus in order to complete the purchase commission of 1,500 horses. They will be shipped at Odessa direct to Alexandria.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE was a crowded attendance in both legislative chambers on the evening of Monday, June 23, when Lord Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, made the promised statements on the communications which had passed with France with respect to the approaching Conference on the affairs of Egypt.

Lord Granville, in laying before their lordships the agreement come to between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France with reference to the affairs of Egypt, read the correspondence between M. Waddington and himself. Having done so he proceeded to justify the undertaking given by Her Majesty's Government in respect of the retirement of our troops in 1888, and the Multiple Control. He attached such importance to the declaration of M. Waddington that the *condominium* was dead, and that the Government of the French Republic was prepared to give the most formal engagements against a French occupation of Egypt, that he thought it called for an undertaking on our part as to the withdrawal of our forces. He reminded their lordships that the Government had it still existed *de jure*. That matter, important as it was, never became the subject of detailed correspondence between the two countries ; and it is not at all unusual that matters of the kind should be left in not the case. At any rate, the impression prevailed in this country that France had made claim to the revival of the dual control. That was one of the difficulties which obstructed us. The invitation of France to open a conference and to state our views, as the French Government opened its own views, included the unqualified assurance of the entire and final abandonment of the dual control. (Cheers.) On that point I do not think the most jealous eye will find, in these papers, anything to which objection can be taken. The other prejudicial opinion which the French Government sought to dispel was that which related to the possible occupation of Egypt by French troops in the event of our retiring from that country, and upon this point the assurances of the French Government are not less unequivocal. (Cheers.) In fact, the phrase used by M. Waddington in addressing Lord Granville, is that France is ready "to come under the most formal engagements on that subject." (Hear, hear.) Therefore, Sir, we were by this voluntary act on the part of the French Government entirely set at liberty to determine on our plan of action, because I need not say the assurance of the French Government that in the event of our leaving Egypt, France will enter it, except with our consent, we considered as putting it in our power absolutely to extinguish all idea of the solitary action of any particular Power in Egypt. That being so, to the French Government on our part we offered the invitation to be found within the scope of a definite term, and with no reserves except those which prudence requires the now indefinite matter of the prolongation of our stay in Egypt ; and what we offered was that until the definite term arrives we should, of course, retain the sole discretion to remain until we think fit to come away. That is to say, we should enter into no engagement to any one to remain in Egypt should it be the desire of Parliament or the Government to quit it. The definite term we fixed on is Jan. 1, 1888, and we propose to agree that we shall not remain in military occupation of Egypt beyond that term, in case the Powers of Europe should declare that the state of the country is such as to allow of our departure without peril to its peace and order. (Hear, hear.) These are the considerations, which, as I said to have been in a certain sense exchanged between the two Governments. The condition which would make it obligatory on us to withdraw is the declaration of the Powers that the state of Egypt would allow of our departure "without risk to peace and order in that country." There remains the important question what modifications require to be introduced into the international arrangements of which Egypt is now the subject. I will describe as clearly as I can that which relates to the machinery for the management of the Egyptian debt. As I have stated the condominium, which involves the control over Egyptian finance, is at an end. It is agreed between the two Powers that there shall be no general control over Egyptian finance ; and that the Budgets of Egypt shall not hereafter be framed by the Commission of the Caisse. We have sought, and I believe France has sought, in this arrangement to give every fair and reasonable scope that could safely be given for the development of that degree of independence which Egypt, notwithstanding her peculiar circumstances, may fairly claim, and which we hope may be for her future strength and happiness. But although there is to be no general control over Egyptian finance, and although budgets are not to be framed by the Commission of the Caisse, yet there are to be defined and limited occasions of the powers of the Caisse which we believe to be necessary, alike for the welfare of Egypt, for the important financial interests of England now involved in the question, and likewise for the interest of the creditors of Egypt, whose fair claims we cannot put out of view. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose the Caisse is to receive a limited extension of its powers in order to prevent the recurring serious financial embarrassments and disasters which would be extremely menacing to the condition of Egypt. These powers aim only at two objects ; first of all to make sure that the Commissioners of the Caisse shall be provided with sufficient information as to the financial condition of the Government of Egypt, and shall have the power of offering any useful suggestions with regard to it ; second, that they shall have what we hope will be an effective power of preventing excesses beyond the limits of the Budget, with the reservation of actual peril. We have endeavoured to look into the future as far as we can, and we have considered the critical position of Egypt with respect to its political condition, its geographical circumstances, its connection with the great route of the world, and its great military and political weakness. The two Governments of England and France desiring, therefore, to avert these dangers for the future which have been found so formidable in the past, have agreed that we shall prepare and present a plan for the neutralisation of the Egyptian territory. (Ministerial cheers.) The hon. member for Greenwich put to me the other day a question as to the neutralisation of the Suez Canal. That also, according to the views, not of this Government only, but of the two Governments, will be embraced in the proposal to be made. With respect to the character of the neutralisation, hon. gentlemen will find that in the papers reference is made to the general principles which were applied to the territory of Belgium, and for the Suez Canal reference is made to the despatch of the 3,1885, in which the British Government expressed its views on this subject. I ought to say that this is not a matter for immediate settlement. Our opinion is, that first of all it is obviously quite enough to deal with the present condition of Egypt and the Egyptian question and the other matters that have been opened ; and that the natural period for the operation of a plan of neutralisation of Egypt would arrive, when the term of British military occupation in Egypt is drawing to a close. Our engagement, therefore, is to propose the plan during the time of our military occupation and before it expires. (Hear, hear.) Then I have only to say further, as I have already signified—and I wish it should remain distinctly impressed on the minds of hon. members—this agreement, which is of the greatest importance, I think, on account of the parties who desire to make it and on account of the principles on which it rests, is entirely contingent in the first instance upon what is to be done in the Conference ; and if, for the sake of argument only, I was to suppose that the Conference arrived at no result, this agreement would entirely fall to the ground. Next, what is to be done in the Conference will again be contingent on the approval of Parliament. (Cheers.) The whole will be dependent upon that approval. The day appointed for the first meeting of the Conference is Saturday next, and, in order to save as much time as we can, the figures of the plan which her Majesty's Government have to submit will be forwarded to the Powers a few days before, so that they may arrive severally at some degree of preparation for examining them. The only other engagement I have to mention to the House is that it will be obviously our duty, as we will do nothing before the House till the Conference has decided—it will be our double duty in this respect, first of all subject to the deference which the Powers of Europe are entitled to receive, and to endeavour to put forward and expedite to the best of our ability the proceedings of the Conference, and to lend it every aid in our power ; secondly, to give the House a pledge that when the Conference has arrived at a decision we can then help them all to judge of it in submitting it to Parliament, because we feel that this is a matter involving principles of the deepest moment to the honour and welfare of this country —Opposition cheers—and of the cause of peace and to the welfare of Egypt. But these principles reach farther yet. We do not shrink—we shall not shrink—from discussing them. (Ministerial cheers.) We feel that issues that are raised are issues of the broadest character, and that it is the positive duty of Parliament to give a distinct and definite judgment upon them. That judgment we invite, we challenge, and shall do all in our power to accelerate, for we believe that if our plans are accepted they will be favourable to the peace of Europe, to international law, and to civilisation. (Cheers.) If these plans do not meet with the approval of Parliament we shall be the first to say that those who have framed them and those who mean to adhere to them ought not for one moment longer to continue to be the Government of this country. (Loud cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote remarked that the course taken by the Government involved on the Conference a certain amount of responsibility as to this understanding, even upon the sketch of it he saw grave objection to it. The limitation of our occupation raised questions of a most serious character, and the House ought to have some information as to the financial proposals which were to be presented to the Conference. The Opposition, he said, would probably feel it necessary to take the opinion of the House on the papers just laid on the table, and he hoped, therefore, that the meeting of the Conference would be formal. This Mr. Gladstone replied that the object of the Government would be that the Conference should proceed with its business as rapidly as possible.

Lord R. Churchill said he was at a loss whether to cry at the "ludicrously shameful" or laugh at the "shamefully ludicrous" character of the Prime Minister's statement. He pointed out that the Government was responsible solely for the financial difficulty which had compelled them to call the conference, and ridiculed the deference which the Government had shown to France. The concessions which France had made were of the most trifling character, for M. Ferry that afternoon had admitted the Dual Control to be dead, and after the experiences of Tunis, Madagascar, and Tonquin he placed no value whatever on the assurance that she would not send troops to Egypt. He objected strongly to the concessions our Government had made as to the occupation, the neutralization, and the financial control ; and if the House of Commons allowed the Government to go to the Conference without receiving further information as to the financial proposals they were about to make, it would be failing in its duty to the country.

Mr. Gorst said that it was the duty of the House of Commons was to retain its entire freedom of action until the Conference had come to a decision, it would be premature and embarrassing for the House to attempt to pronounce an opinion on this agreement before they knew what course the Powers might take about it.

Mr. Bourke replied to this that as the Government had laid the agreement before Parliament it was impossible to avoid expressing an opinion on it, and protested warmly against the Conference which would produce nothing but harm. In the desultory conversation which followed, Sir R. Cross insisted that the Government should give further information whether it was intended to propose a loan on a guarantee. Mr. Raikes asked whether the proposals were to be submitted to the Egyptian Assemblies. Mr. Laing, who thought we were in a sad scrape, asked why the financial proposals could not be laid before the House at once. Sir H. D. Wolff asked whether some of the other Powers had not declined to express any opinion on the agreement until the House of Commons had pronounced on it. Mr. Richard Worms strongly condemned the proposal to neutralize Egypt. Mr. Cowen asked whether the President of the Caisse would have a casting vote. Mr. Forster agreed with Mr. Goschen in deprecating a premature vote, and Lord Algernon Manners maintained that though the course taken by the Government in revealing only half their plan was highly inconvenient, it left the House no option but to express an opinion. Mr. Labouchere regarded the whole question as one between a Liberal and a Conservative Government, which in the latter case, judging from Lord R. Churchill's speech, would mean a war with France.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to various questions, said : The noble lord who has just sat down has asked for the terms which are to govern the proceedings of England at the close of the three and-a-half years. The best thing I can do is to read the paragraph which refers to this subject in the despatch of Lord Granville. . "There is some difficulty in stating a fixed date for this withdrawal, inasmuch as any period so constituted might prove to be too long or too short. . . . But her Majesty's Government in order to remove any doubt of their policy in this matter, and in view of the declarations made by France, are willing that the withdrawal of the troops shall take place at the beginning of the year 1888, provided that the Powers are then of opinion that such withdrawal can take place without risk to peace and order." I have heard some person say, "Would not dissent of England be of itself sufficient to neutralise the voice of the other Powers?" I have no hesitation in saying that if the present Government are in office they would be bound to pay great weight to the opinion of England under the circumstances of the arrangement into which they have entered with the Government of France. With regard to a formal treaty, I can only say that I am not aware it will be necessary. My right hon. friend knows that international contract can be made in substance without a treaty. I can conceive the correspondence between France and England being perfect as an international compact, provided the conditions of its operation are retained. I mean the fact of its not being in the form of a treaty will not, in the least, influence the action of either Government. The hon. member for Newcastle asked whether the President was to have a casting vote. We intend to propose that the English President of the Commission of the Caisse should have a casting vote, and, I may say, so far as we are able to form a judgment, we think the reasons for the arrangement are so practicable and clear that no serious difficulty would arise under that on the part of the Powers. I have no doubt whatever by no means that we shall be able to obtain what we think to pay regard to those rights which the Sultan enjoys under the law of Europe with respect to Egypt. My hon. friend the member for Orkney asks whether we can give the financial information at once. He asks, "How can Parliament form an opinion without it?" I do not think Parliament can form an opinion. I have pointed to the time when the financial information can be given to Parliament, and I have in the most explicit terms, said until that time arrives Parliament will legally, morally, and in every other sense remain in absolute possession of its freedom. (Cheers.) I cannot use any stronger words, and then my hon. friend himself will see how impossible it is for us to do what he has suggested—to lay before the House at this moment the proposals we intend to lay before the Powers. It is strictly in the nature of an answer to his question if I say he is a little mistaken as to the nature of this reference of the financial proposals to the Powers. He appeared to think it was only a communication to them. If it were only a communication to them and that were the sum and substance of our proposals, then I see no reason why we should decline to make known the financial proposals to Parliament. It is nothing of the kind, but an invitation to them to enter into counsel with us in a matter in which we take the initiative, but in which every one of them has as good a right to be heard, or express an opinion to procure, if they can, a modification of the proposals, as we have ourselves. Was it possible, in these circumstances, to bring out the proposals, as of cast-iron or steel, and submit them to Parliament before going to the Powers? If we did so, supposing the Powers suggested something we believed to be an improvement, and we believed to be a change which ought to be made what is to happen? The Conference may be absolutely deprived of all liberty because we knew that the House of Commons had approved of something different from it. It is quite plain that you cannot work the financial proposals in the Conference and in the House and the whole meaning of this demand for the communication of the financial proposals is to put one of the greatest and one of the most responsible functions of the Executive Government within the hands of Parliament. Certainly the House is within its rights when it declines to be committed by what the Executive Government may do without its previous cognisance ; but we have fully admitted that and we have given the most solemn assurances that the liberty of the House will be preserved. I may add amongst other reasons that the financial crisis in Egypt is of such a character that the casting of the subject abroad by bringing the subject into this House with prolonged debates involving very complicated points, extending from Monday to Thursday and from Thursday to Monday, would be accompanied with the most serious results in Egypt itself. The hon. member for Portsmouth asked whether Russia, Australia, and Germany have declined to give any opinion on this subject. No ; they have not. They have not had time to deal with this subject. I am not prepared to say. I am not at all sure it is necessary they should give an opinion, but they have not declined to give any opinion on the subject.

Sir R. Cross asked the Prime Minister whether the loan was to be for £6,000,000 or £8,000,000.

Mr. Gladstone : The right hon. gentleman asks me to enter upon the subject of the financial proposals. I have just given reasons against that.

Sir R. Cross : Is there any truth in the statement?

Mr. Gladstone : Suppose there was such a thing, would that not be a financial proposal? Is it possible to answer it, after what I have just said, that the Conference has a right to a perfectly free discussion on the whole of these proposals? We have a right to the use of our discretion, and we have a right to endeavour to make the best arrangements we can, even though they should involve modifications of our own proposals. It is just like a statement of a budget. What is to be our position if we could obtain a cast-iron agreement, and say to the Powers, Your function is reduced to "Aye" or "No." You have no discretion except to take it in the lump or refuse it in the lump. We are not going to insult the Powers of Europe by being parties to any such agreement. (Cheers.)

PRINCE BISMARCK ON GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

PRINCE BISMARCK attended the meeting of the Budget Committee on June 23 for the first time for many years, and spoke several times on the colonial policy of the German Empire. This, being the first authentic declaration on the subject, is the event of the day in Germany, and completely absorbs public attention. The "general sense" of the speech seems to have been as follows :—

The colonial question was intimately related with the Subsidy Bill, and the fate of the measure would certainly influence the attitude of the Government in the former respect ; but all he wanted was a definite mandate of the Reichstag on the subject, and then he would know where he stood. . . . The bill certainly implied a vote of confidence in him, but it did no more than the St. Gothard subsidy, which was cheerfully granted in 1870.

As for the colonial question itself, he did not desire to proceed on the English or French model, and say, "Here will I found a colony, and leave the rest to bureaucrats." The comparatively insignificant benefit of the empire deterred him from pursuing such a system. But it was otherwise with such Germans as had found their clothes at home too small for them, and who, moved by their own free will and independence, had settled abroad. To those who had made the empire must be extended, if they were insufficiently protected by other Powers, or not at all. And, in this connection he was glad to say that he had, on Sunday, received a German Prince from Africa, Government assenting to the placing of Herr Lüderitz and his possessions at Angra Pequena under the ægis of the empire, and wishing him joy of the enterprise. It was somewhat surprising, however, that he had to wait since December for an answer from the English Government to his inquiry as to its views on the subject of Angra Pequena. But England evidently attached a high value to the friendship of Germany. The power of the German Empire was not to be underrated ; and could be put forth, moreover, without its possessing a formidable fleet. France, for example, stood before the gates of Metz, and if any subject or possession of theirs were to suffer at hands or in distant lands, a reaction would not fail to take effect in the region of Metz. In this way the empire would always be able to give protection to any colonist. It might come to possess a million Germans throughout the world must be taught to take pride in the *Civis Romanus sum* feeling.

As for the Congo question, that was a very complicated matter, since he could not well recognize the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. But the Government was prepared to support Belgian enterprise, which aimed at the erection of a free State on the Congo, that would take account of Germany's commercial interests ; and negotiations on this head were pending. The empire demanded to be treated there on the same footing as other nations.

The Chancellor disclaimed any intention of making a demonstration against England by the debate ; and all he wanted was a parliamentary division on the Subsidy Bill, in order to see who would really have the courage to vote against it. Should it be rejected, he would certainly feel discouraged in the matter of that colonial policy, of the moderate and non-adventurous kind, that he had referred to, which had been advocated with such apparent enthusiasm by the nation at large.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

AT the Royal United Service Institution on Friday afternoon June 27 (the day on which the mails left London) General Sir S. Browne in the chair, Lieut. General Sir Henery D. Daly, K.C.B., C.I.E., read a paper on the services of the Punjaub frontier force, from the time of the Kohat expedition, under Sir Charles Napier, in February, 1850, to the glorious defence of Young Hamilton, and the body of guides who formed Cavignari's guard at Kabul in the year 1879. The gallant officer having been one of the original commandants, spoke with authority of the formation of the force in 1849, on the proclamation of Lord Dalhousie announcing the annexation of the Punjaub to the Empire. The task it had to undertake was the defence of the frontier from Hazara to Mithunkote, and the control of 100,000 fighting men, whose trade was warfare and plunder. The new force was organise on the lines of Sir Henry Lawrence's Guides, formed in 1846. The force consisted originally of one troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry, raised by Major-General Sir H. B. Lumsden, who succeeded in enlisting Dilawar Khan, the most notorious freebooter of the frontier, adding to this promising unit, Affredis, Ghoorkas, and Pathaus, Sikhs, and the more warlike Hindoos, who were so welded together by the gallant young officer, then only a lieutenant, that they qualled before no dangers, and stood up with their leader against any odds with perfect fidelity. In 1848 the year of the Punjab the guides under Lumsden and Dodson were repeatedly engaged, and then became the nucleus of the Punjaub force, consisting of five regiments of cavalry and five of infantry, numbering in 1852, 11,000 men and 64 guns of a mixture of races in the ranks which has proved a political and social safeguard. During the ten years Sir N. Chamberlain exercised command the force was engaged in 50 fights and expeditions, and in the expedition against the Mahsud wuriris, consisted of 64 British officers and 5,320 fighting men, Sikhs, Affredis, Ghoorkas, and Pathans of every clan, who did their work with a rapidity and completeness that left nothing to be desired. The force took part in the Umbeyla expedition, and then won conspicuous glory that will never fade, in the mutiny of 1857, at Delhi and Lucknow, where they lost very heavily after displays of heroism which have never been surpassed. It was while serving as Brigadier-General Commanding the Frontier Force that General Sir F. Roberts began his career, and developed that capacity for command which won the respect of the soldiers whom his old frontier force played a distinguished part. The gallant lecturer described *cum more* several of the desperate affairs in which his old comrades had taken part, and notably that gallant affair in which the armless chairman (Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Browne) won his Victoria Cross and his empty sleeve. Leading 280 sabres and 350 infantry of the Punjaub force to save an important town in Roilkund during the meeting, he led his men at midnight through a swamp to attack the enemy. When halting to let them get their breath the enemy discovered him, and openeed with grape from three 9-pounders. One of these commenced fire only 80 yards from Browne's flank. The gallant officer, when a captain, galloped straight for the gun, followed by his orderly. A desperate fight took place and the gun was captured but not till the heroic Browne had received terrible wounds, and only escaped death by a native officer (and old friend) and two or three troopers devotedly rushing to the rescue.

EUROPEAN PAUPERISM IN INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held at Exeter Hall, on June 23, Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., presiding, for the purpose of considering the question of European Pauperism in India. The subject was introduced by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, who pointed out that the total European population of India has been computed ot between 200,000 and 300,000, and that it is increasing rapidly owing to the extension of the railway system and the development of the resources of the country. But the increasing pauperism has made it become a very serious problem how the indigenous European population of India shall be maintained as a selfsupporting and pro fitable community, and aided their struggles against the natural difficulties of an unsuitable climate and competition with cheaper native labour. Archdeacon Baly urged that the first measure for the solusion of the problem is to provide education for the children ; and, secondly, to provide employment for the adults. But at present at least half of the European boys in India are not receiving an education which will fit them to get their living, and the means do not exist ; although there is every reason to believe that there is a sufficient amount of employment available for every for every ablebodied, sober, industrious, intelligent, and honest European in India. The reverend gentleman therefore strongly urged that more schools and colleges should be provided for the European population, and that the peculiar position of this class in India gives them a strong claim for liberal assistance from the Government. A discussion followed, closing with the customary votes of thanks.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT TOULON.

CHOLERA has broken out at Toulon, and there is great alarm in France in consequence. It made its appearance on Tuesday June 19. The statements as to the number of deaths are contradictory ; but according to the most trustworthy accounts it would appear that from two to five persons had died daily, except on Sunday, when as many as twelve persons died. It is estimated that about fifteen thousand persons have left Toulon, so great is the alarm, and all accounts describe the aspect of the town as one of remarkable desolation. There is some uncertainty as to the cause of the outbreak. According to all accounts, the unhealthy condition of Toulon itself is amply sufficient to account for the appearance of the disease. In the old town there are no drains or cesspools in most of the houses. Fecal matter is emptied into the gutter, and thence carried down to the old dock. This dock has thus become a sink of putrefaction, and in the present season the gases issuing from it are unbearable. The doctors disagree as to the real character of the cholera. At the Paris Academy of Medicine on Wednesday, Dr. Fauvel stated in very emphatic terms his opinion that the disease was sporadic, and not Asiatic cholera, and that it would speedily die out. The *Débats*, however, publishes an article questioning the views of Dr. Fauvel. It says :—

We earnestly hope that Dr. Fauvel will turn out to be right. It will, however, be the first time in France an epidemic of sporadic cholera has caused twelve deaths in one day in a city of 70,000 inhabitants—a proportion which, applied to Paris, would give 360 fatal cases. Moreover, most of these fatal cases have been terribly sudden *(foudroyante)* death having occurred from two to five hours after the appearance of the first symptoms. On the other hand, it is impossible to discover any channel by which the epidemic could have been imported. There has been no case of cholera in Tongking, and no cases nave been reported on board the French ships arrived from the far East, It is true that these ships put into Alexandria, or ports in the Red Sea, or Suez Canal, and that at that time there were cholera cases on board English vessels that put into the same harbours. Next, it appears that the epidemic is declining, and wehave only reached the sixth day. Usually, Asiatic cholera reaches its paroxysm with constantly increasing rapidity and as yet the neighbouring towns have been spared. At least, the Government affirms that a single sporadic case has occured at Marseilles. Nevertheless, a well-informed person assures us that a telegram received at the Ministry of Marine stated that eleven deaths had taken place at Toulon during the night. It is, therefore, necessary to wait three or four dayys before an absolute opinion can be formed as to the nature of the disease.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease not only in France but in Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Madrid.

The panic-stricken population of the inhabitants has occurred, at Toulon, and it is estimated that one-fourth of the population have left the town. Fires are lighted in all the streets for pur

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

THE rainfall continued light and irregular throughout the earlier part of last week, and crop prospects in the districts up to Saturday last were accordingly very unfavourable. Since then, however, a heavy and, from what we can learn, a general fall has set in, and the outlook is therefore much more encouraging. With favourable weather henceforward the Cotton crop may still turn out well, but a large proportion of the monsoon Grain crops have already suffered considerably, and cannot now, unless under very exceptional circumstances, give a full yield.

Business during the week has been quiet in the extreme. Imports show more steadiness since the rain set fairly in, but the same cause of course restricts exports, regarding which home advices have also been the reverse of encouraging. Money continues to decline in value, and the market for Government Paper, after a period of extreme depression, has improved in consequence, but shares are not strong, the position of the Franco-Chinese question being looked upon with some apprehension in connection with our Cotton-spinning industry. China now takes a very large proportion of our local Yarn, and should a war with France actually take place, the effect would be very serious, especially as the production is steadily on the increase.

MONEY.—The favourable character of the Bank of Bombay return on Monday last had, as we anticipated, an immediate effect on the market, and on Wednesday the directors of the Bank at their usual board meeting made a further reduction of 1 per cent. in their rates of discount, bringing the official minimum down to 5 per cent. per annum. Since then, however, loans on Government Paper have been offering at 4 per cent., and as to-day's return is again favourable, it is probable that the Bank rate will be put down to that level on Wednesday.

The return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O	Increase	Rs. 5,28,412
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	,, 1,15,272
Other Deposits	,,	,, 9,49,926
Cash Credits Undrawn	,,	,, 1,01,055
Cash Credits	,,	,, 1,31,662
Govt. and other Authorized Securities	Increase	,, 1,62,902
Loans	Decrease	,, 17,19,843
Bills Discounted	Increase	,, 75,033
Cash with Correspondents	,,	,, 1,06,347
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	,, 9,52,405

EXCHANGE.—Business in Sterling has been very limited in extent, and the fluctuations in rates have been insignificant. We closed last mail-day on the basis of 1s. 7 19-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7 13-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit bills, but with easier money here, weaker advises from Calcutta and a decline of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London, the market on Wednesday opened weak and rates gave way 1-32d. On Thursday the lower figures advised for Council drafts induced additional weakness with another fall of 1-32d., but at the reduced level the Banks showed decided indications that in their opinion the bottom of the market had been touched, by becoming willing sellers of their own paper for distant delivery at current rates whilst declining to buy beyond July-August. This engendered a steadier tone, and we close to a recovery of 1-32d. from the lowest point, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Francs, do. do.	2·08½	,,

At this level the tone at the moment is steady, and many well-informed people are of opinion that we have seen the bottom of the market for the monsoon. Unless, however, something beyond usual trade influences intervenes, we are inclined to think that with cheaper money here we shall see a somewhat lower level than has yet been touched before a permanent recovery sets in. Bar Silver in London is quoted at 50½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 7 7-16d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been very irregular during the week, but at the close a decidedly steadier tone has been recovered. In our last weekly report we quoted Fours at Rs. 99⅞, but influenced by adverse reports regarding to-morrow's settlement of forward delivery contracts under which it was said as much as 50 lacs of paper would come on the market, the quotation rapidly gave way until at the close on Wednesday there were no buyers over Rs. 99½. The reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate, however, produced a steadier feeling, and Thursday saw a recovery to Rs. 99 13-16. The seasonable rains which have since fallen, coupled with the evidence that the reports regarding the settlement were quite unfounded, have encouraged a further improvement, and we close this evening firm at par to ¼ premium with generally more buyers than sellers, and if a further reduction is made in the Bank rate again on Wednesday, there can be little doubt that rates will go higher. Fours-and-a-half are in very small supply, and the movements whilst following Fours have been much more limited in extent. The lowest rate touched was Rs. 102½, and to-day we quote Rs. 102⅝ to ¾.

SHARES.—The absence of rain induced a very dull state of things in the early part of the week and values gave way all round for a time, but latterly cheaper money and better crop reports have brought about an improved feeling, and prices in many cases have recovered something of the previous decline. *Mill* shares have been very irregular, and although they now show a recovery are by no means strong, the dulness of the market for Yarn, and the wartike appearance of matters in China being against speculation. Our quotations show an advance during the week of Rs. 5 in Albert Edward, Coorla, Framjee Petit, Imperial, Jewraz Balloo, Manockjee Petit, and Great Eastern, and Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian, but there is a decline of Rs. 20 in Budnaira, and Sholapoor, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 10 in Central India, Hydrabad, and Mahalukshmi, and Rs. 5 in James Greaves, National, and Southern India. *Press* Companies, with the exception of an advance of Rs. 3 in Broach Cotton, and Rs. 5 in Mofussils, are generally weaker, closing rates showing a decline of Rs. 25 in Akbar, and Fort, Rs. 15 in Dhollera, Rs. 10 in Albert of Kurrachee, and Rs. 2½ in Mercantile and New Indian. In *Banks* the only movement is in Bank of Bombays which have given way 1¼ per cent. The report for the half-year shows a profit of Rs. 9,14,373, from which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 7,00,000, the transfer of Rs. 75,000 to Reserve Fund, and Rs. 89,373 to be carried to next account. In the *Miscellaneous* list we notice a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co., and Rs. 10 in Treacher and Co. Bombay Saw Mills have advanced Rs. 15. In Flour Mills, Bapty and Co. have receded to Rs. 40 premium. Western India are at Rs. 30 and Bombay Flour Mill at Rs. 55 premium. Colaba Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 15 to Rs. 765. Port Cannings, after some few fluctuations, close again at Rs. 350.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The seasonable rainfall of the past few days has induced a more hopeful tone and up-country buyers have operated more freely, the clearances from the bazaar for the sennight being estimated at fully 3,000 packages. This, however, is partly owing to sellers having met buyers with occasional concessions, prices showing no advance for any description. In the shape of home indents, transactions have not been large. Offers to a fair extent are going forward, but in view of the quietness in Cotton and anticipations of lower levels in Manchester limits have precluded business.

TWIST.—The demand for English Yarns has been very quiet, and although prices are nominally unchanged, slightly easier rates have had to be accepted to induce business. Local Spinnings have been rather pressed for sale, and about 3,000 packages have changed hands at an average decline of ¼ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull, and owing to reduced values at home a decline of As. 8 to Re. 1 per cwt. must again be quoted. *Yellow Metal* is very quiet, and previous prices are barely supported. *Iron* is steady at former values.

COALS.—The market still remains very quiet for near Coal, but distant shipments, of which there are no sellers, are in request. We hear of sales during the week of a cargo of Cadiff, July-August shipment, at Rs. 15, and a part cargo of Davison's West Hartley on the way at the same rate.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With dull reports from Liverpool, and no enquiry worth speaking of from the Continent, we have had a very quiet market here during the week, and the purchases for export have been insignificant. The Mills, however, have been pretty free buyers of the better classes of Wudwan and Dhollera, and for these full prices have been paid,—as much as Rs. 192 for half-pressed strict to fully good,—but in other kinds prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Receipts are now down to a very limited compass, but shipments, owing mainly to native consignments, keep well up to last season.

New Crop.—The rains of the past few days have had a most beneficial effect on the young plants where sowing had been completed, and in other districts have enabled cultivators to make rapid progress with preparing the ground and planting. On the whole, crop prospects may be considered fairly good, although in some parts late.

Some further transactions of a speculative character are reported to have taken place at Rs. 213 for Good Broach and Rs. 188 for Good Omra, March delivery, but the business in all as yet only totals a few hundred bales.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	4,955	4,120	12,198
Since 1st January	13,71,008	13,63,140	13,72,636
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	14,441	11,073	19,010
Since 1st January	10,91,442	11,47,271	12,57,392
Clearances to Calcutta and China.			
For the Week	2,536	516	
Since 1st January	84,026	38,797	43,679

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Dhollera, Fully Good	Rs. 187	4 11-16d.
Do. Good	,, 183	4 9-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 173	4 11-32d.
Omra, Fully Good	,, 188	4 23-32d.
Do. Good	,, 180	4¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 172	4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good	,, 172	4 5-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	,, 167	4 7-32d.
Compta, F.G.F.	,, 165	4 5-32d.
Do. G.F.	,, 160	4 1-32d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	,, 187	4 11-16d.

WHEAT.—With comparatively free arrivals for the time of year there has been a moderate business doing, but home advices have been against anything approaching activity, and prices are a shade easier, say No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 26-12, Jubbulpore Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-4, Khatha Rs. 19 to Rs. 19½ per candy. The receipts as compared with the two previous seasons are :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week, cwts	1,36,261	52,003	51,331
Since 1st January, cwts	49,53,060	67,18,935	54,46,719

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in less active request owing to easier reports from home, and although arrivals are light, prices are a trifle easier on the week, say Rs. 5-9-6 to Rs. 5-9-9 per cwt. Receipts are as follows :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week, cwts.	28,107	34,354	21,706
Since 1st January, cwts	3,411,795	3,520,459	2,534,598

Rapeseed is unchanged, and Guzerat Yellow is still quoted at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	788½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	530
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,330	— 250	12½	5 do.	90

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,880	Rs. 125	950
Akola Press Co	85	600	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 65	605
Bromoh Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500	..	1,200
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Dhollera P. & G. Co	500	500	all	30	175
East India Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	220
Fort Press Co	150	625	8,120	Rs. 250	2,975
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	340	500	all	10 p. ct	495
Manmar Manig. Co	800	250	250	Rs. 15	337½
Mercantile Press	000	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	415
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	214½
Prince of W. Press	500	..	500	100	680
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	..	575
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	300	70	500	20	515
Volkart Press Co	450	90		65	870

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 5	765
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	595
Anglo-Indian S. & W Company	80,000	10	100	Rs. 5	123
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18p.s.	515
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	835
Bhowanagar Mills	4,800	100	100	..	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Budnoira Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	280
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	680
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	100
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	765
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	445
Empress S. & W. Co.	800	500	all	Rs. 37	830
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	825
Golam Baba S. Co.	000	500	400	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	520
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	860
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,240
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	800	500	500	..	647½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	600	1,000	all	..	900
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	475
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	845
Kutaco Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	136
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	16p.s.	3,200
Mahalukshmi	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	915
Manockjee Petit's	3,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,335
Mazagon Spinning Co	6,000	320	250	Rs. 12	347½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,175
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Oriental	1,000	62	625	Rs. 20	642½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	40	400	Rs. 14	272½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	250
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	50	500	30	185
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,490
Soonderdas	700	500	1,000	Rs.	860
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	435
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	815

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-7-6
Carolus	,, 235
Mexican Dollars	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 19-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 12-7-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-7-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 12th July, as compared with the statement of 5th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 5. Rs.	July 12. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, Invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	24,25,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,13,782	43,42,194
do. do. at Branches	19,67,760	18,53,488
Other Deposits	1,39,06,879	1,79,56,943
Post Bills	11,416	9,705
Cash Credits undrawn	4,91,675	3,87,620
	3,76,16,512	3,70,48,950
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	49,62,068	51,24,970
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,94,006	13,62,344
Loans, on Security of do.	81,42,234	84,22,231
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,618	926
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,23,24,183	1,23,99,216
Stamps	2,943	2,891
Dead Stock Rs. 5,62,537 Amt. applied in reduction 2,55,000	3,17,537	3,07,537
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,42,378	4,48,725
Cash and Currency Notes	1,00,27,545	1,09,79,950
	3,76,16,512	3,70,48,950

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—July 14, Bai Bachoobai, wife of Ardaseer C. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia and daughter of Manockjee Sorabjee Wadia, aged 28. Deeply regretted by relatives and friends. Funeral will take place at 3 p.m. this day (15th July) at her father's residence, No. 5, Parsee Bazaar Street.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNLOP—July 9, at Ahtoor, Salem District, the wife of Apothecary W. J. Dunlop, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—July 10, at Alipur, the wife of Surgeon Major G. Frelp Mackenzie, M.B.4th N. I., of a daughter.
WEDDERBURN—July 8, at Woodbourne, Ootacamund, the wife of H. G. Wedderburn, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HARTNELL—July 6, at 4 Russel Street, Calcutta, Fredson of the late Mark Hartnell, of Calcutta, aged 19 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1884.

WE welcome Mr. T. Hart-Davies's contribution to the literature on agricultural indebtedness and its remedies. His claim to be heard is based on his practical experience of the working of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act. In Sind he had the management of 454 estates of indebted zemindars, against which claims were filed to the extent of 38 lakhs of rupees. These claims he brought down to 20 lakhs by working under a set of rules under the Act. One of these rules was that the total amount of interest to be awarded to any creditor was not to exceed the total of the principal. The other rule was that the heirs in the second generation of the person who originally incurred the debt were to pay no interest, but only the principal. Of the admitted claims for 20 lakhs he cleared about 12 lakhs by a ready cash payment of 9 lakhs. This mode of speedy liquidation enabled him to reduce the original debts by about 60 per cent. Mr. Hart-Davies accordingly thinks that by a prompt sale and relinquishment of less than half of his property, a zemindar or ryot can secure perfect freedom from debt if he took advantage of the general Insolvency Act. Mr. Hart-Davies appends to his paper a draft Insolvency Act which, in his opinion, may be passed to give relief to the indebted peasantry. We have looked carefully into this draft Act, and considered the proposal made in the body of the paper. Mr. Hart-Davies's entire argument proceeds upon an assumption the correctness of which, as applied to the whole of this Presidency, is, in our opinion, open to question. That assumption is that the total ascertained debts of a ryot do not generally amount to more than the total value of his property. "From facts," says Mr. Hart-Davies, "which have come under my notice, and from calculations I have made, I think it may be laid down as an axiom that the actual indebtedness of a cultivator, as ascertained by the rules I propose, which are substantially the same as those under the Sind Encumbered Estates Act, does not exceed, as a rule, the value of half his landed property." Now, without impugning the correctness of Mr. Hart-Davies's account of the normal scale of indebtedness of the Sind zemindars, we venture to remark that it is very much to be desired that he should have used some more tangible data in respect of the condition of the Sind peasantry to support the axiomatic principle he lays down. Even granting that his statement as to the ascertained debt of a zemindar being one-half of the value of his land, is correct as applied to the Sind ryots, what ground is there to suppose that this normal condition of a Sind peasant represents the condition of indebtedness of the entire body of peasantry throughout the whole of this Presidency? For instance, does Mr. Hart-Davies's assumption hold true of the Deccan ryots generally? It will be remembered that the Deccan Riots' Commission of 1875 went, among other things, into the question of the extent and nature of the indebtedness of the ryots within the disturbed districts. The result of the Commission's inquiries showed that the debts of the Deccan ryots averaged about eighteen times the assessment on their lands, that the average value of the occupancy right was only seven times the assessment of the dry-crop rate on their lands, and that one-third of the occupants of Government land were embarrassed with debts. It also appeared that nearly two-thirds of the debt was secured by mortgage of land, the remainder being either unsecured or secured by moveable property. The conclusion which the Commission's inquiry pointed to was that the debt of a Deccan ryot was "nearly double the capital value of the land to an ordinary purchaser." Mr. Hart-Davies would probably argue that under the method of liquidation adopted by him this debt of the Deccan ryot would admit of being reduced 60 per cent. But we very much doubt if any reduction can be effected, seeing that in the great majority of cases it would be difficult to trace how much of the total amount of debt was due to interest and how much to principal. As a rule, Marwaree money-lenders keep their accounts in the form of a memorandum book, while such of them as are not regular traders have no accounts whatever; but all lenders can show bonds as the recognised evidence of their transactions with their debtors. Mr. Hart-Davies's draft proposals for an Insolvency Act in the mofussil may meet certain conditions of indebtedness where the ryots have ample security for their debts, but we do not think that they can be admissible in cases (by far too numerous, especially in the Deccan) where the ascertained debts are double or nearly double the value of the land.

Again, Mr. Hart-Davies appears to be so enamoured of his proposals that he looks upon his draft Insolvency Act as a panacea for all the evils a ryot is heir to. But he cannot surely have failed to notice that the insolvency clauses of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act have remained practically a dead letter. It is plain that in the districts to which the Act applies the ryot has failed to see the advantage of being an insolvent by law. One lesson to be learnt from the operation of the Deccan Relief Act is that, whatever may be thought of insolvency in other countries as an efficacious remedy for relieving agricultural indebtedness in India, especially in the interior of the country, the measure has signally failed. Mr. Hart-Davies cannot certainly deny this. He ridicules the notion put forward by Sir William Wedderburn that their reluctance to get whitewashed through an Insolvency Court is due to the fact that the ryot is "most religiously desirous of paying all he owes," and thinks that "Sir W. Wedderburn seems to have evolved from his inner consciousness some species of moral Arcadia." But even Mr. Hart-Davies would think better of the ryot if he but knew that the Hindu Shastras teach the maxim that a man cannot be absolved from debt by any mundane authority except by paying it, if not in this world, in the world to come. This is a feeling which most ryots cannot get over, and it would be, to say the least, most "un-English" on our part to blunt such a high and fine feeling by showing how he can get over it. In another place also, we think, Mr. Hart-Davies is scarcely fair to Sir W. Wedderburn, when he says that he and other "political dreamers" appear to have formed the idea that "it is the insatiable cupidity and dishonesty on the part of the lenders that produce this wide-spread and hopeless insolvency." Now, we do not here set up any defence of Sir W. Wedderburn. He is quite able to do it himself. But if Mr. Hart-Davies had taken the trouble to study Sir W. Wedderburn's paper on Agricultural Banks, he would have found (at pages 31-32) that Sir W. Wedderburn, far from entertaining any prejudice against the soukar, acknowledges that if he sometimes sins he is also often sinned against. And we can assure Mr. Hart-Davies that among those who have sinned against the money-lender, there is, perhaps, none more vehement than the Government of Bombay.

A Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated the 8th March, 1860, speaks of the money-lenders in the following terms :—"It is notorious that in India the ryots are cheated and oppressed by the money-lenders. His lordship in Council therefore cannot but think that any loan bank which advances money to the ryots upon fair principles and at a reasonable rate of interest should be encouraged as tending to keep down undue exactions, and as furnishing an industrious ryot with means to dig a well or otherwise improve his land." And the decision which the Government came to nearly twenty-five years ago was that "any well-considered scheme of loan banks, designed to protect the ignorant peasant-proprietor against the knavery and exaction of the village usurer, is worthy of the support of Government." This Resolution appeared under the signature of no less an official than Mr., now Sir, Barrow Ellis. It recognised, in the most distinct manner, the expediency of encouraging agricultural or, as they are called there, loan banks. Mr. Hart-Davies, however, has a horror of agricultural banks. Such banks, lending money at moderate rates, he thinks must end in disastrous failure financially. But if they don't Mr. Hart-Davies considers the attitude of these banks towards the unfortunate borrower must be considerably harsher than that of the private lender, and the operations they undertake to exact their dues is of a much more drastic character. We see no reason why the promoters of an agricultural bank should work in a spirit of hostility towards local capitalists. Their object should be, as we conceive, not to dry up the stream of local capital, but to make it flow with greater copiousness and regularity by enlisting the sympathy and interest of local capitalists. It seems to us that in parts of the districts of this Presidency, where the normal state of the ryots' indebtedness is what Mr. Hart-Davies has assumed it to be, that is to say, the ascertained debts amount to half the value of the land, agricultural banks would be the most appropriate agency through which to bring about the speedy liquidation of their indebtedness. We go further and say that Government would be relieved of a great deal of trouble, and the indebted zemindars of much vexatious delay and anxiety, if the liquidation of their estates were brought about through some such agency as that of an agricultural bank instead of through Government agency as at present, in the shape of Talukdari Settlement officers or managers of Encumbered Estates Acts as in Sind, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad, and other places where Encumbered Estates Acts find application through officers of Government. All that Government officers need do in that case would be to ascertain the debts of the zemindars or ryots under such rules as are at present in force, and leave the actual liquidation of the estates to the agency of an agricultural bank. By some such help as this from Government, we are of opinion that agricultural banks may be made to play a most important part in the social economy of the people, and may prove to be a source of immense blessing to the mass of indebted agriculturists, whether they be zemindars or ryots.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 27.

THERE is a good deal of difference of opinion among Conservatives as to the expediency of the motion of censure which is to be brought forward next Monday. I am disposed, however, to think that the Opposition could not postpone the motion without incurring the risk of directly repudiating an agreement assented to by all Europe. Mr. Gladstone's evident intention last Monday evening was to prevent the House of Commons from expressing any opinion on his policy till after the Conference had met. The papers he laid on the table disclosed, he said, only a portion of his plan, that, namely, which was embodied in the arrangement concluded with France. His financial proposals he refused to make known until they had been submitted to and discussed by the delegates of the Powers. Mr. Goschen jumped at this excuse for supporting the Government. This right hon. gentleman is bound by his former connexion with Egypt to give that country every chance of recovering her financial credit, and he was no doubt glad to be relieved of the necessity of passing judgment on the whole Egyptian policy of the Government until the financial scheme which is to supply Egypt with new resources has been agreed to. His argument, that the Ministerial plan, as set forth in the papers laid on the table, was obviously and avowedly incomplete, and that therefore the House should meanwhile do nothing, indicates the line which will be taken by the independent section of moderate Liberals. Similarly, the notice of amendment to the vote of censure given by Mr. Arthur Arnold shows that there will be no defection in the debate from the Radical wing of the Liberal party. What course the Parnellites will take is still uncertain. Probably, they will support the Opposition, with the amiable design of helping to embroil this country with France. But even with the aid of the Irish vote the Opposition will be beaten by a majority of perhaps 100 votes. Was it worth while to incur such a defeat? I think so. In the first place, Mr. Gladstone's anxiety to avoid a debate should stimulate the Opposition to raise one. Then, it seems most desirable to let the European Powers know before the Conference meets that the Conservative party in this country disclaims any share of responsibility for Mr. Gladstone's bargain with France, and will do all in its power to maintain the exclusive authority of England in Egypt. What are the objections to Mr. Gladstone's plan? The beginning of mischief was the financial difficulty. England found that Egypt could not pay her way without an amendment of the law of liquidation. This law could not be touched without the consent of the European Powers; hence the necessity for a Conference. But the financial distress of Egypt was due, says Lord Granville, to the large amount of the Alexandrian indemnities and the great cost of the war in the Soudan. The English Government might have saved Alexandria and prevented the war in the Soudan; and the necessity for calling a European Conference arose, theref

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 14.

There has been an abundant rainfall since Saturday night, and there is no longer any cause for anxiety. The rain continues.

BHOWNUGGUR, JULY 14.

Over two inches of rain fell yesterday.

THE COLQUHOUN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

News *vid* Rangoon of the Colquhoun exploring expedition represents the enterprise as proceeding slowly but satisfactorily. Some delay has been experienced in getting native officials to supply elephants, etc., but on the whole the Zimmay Chiefs are friendly, and are assisting the expedition by furnishing convoys and giving other help.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. KRISTODAS PAL.

The Hon. Kristodas Pal is said to be out of danger.

THE ZEMINDARS AND THE TENANCY BILL.

A meeting has been held at Gya at which 1,000 zemindars were present to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

THE MADRAS MILITARY ACCOUNT OFFICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

A memorial regarding the removal of the Military Account Offices to Bangalore has been forwarded to the Viceroy with nearly fourteen thousand signatures. The same persons have signed the memorial which is to be sent to both Houses of Parliament by the next mail, and the number of signatures will probably be doubled before the mail leaves, as the memorial is still being numerously signed in the mofussil.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH OFFICERS IN THE CHINESE NAVY.

SHANGHAI, JULY 13.

The British officers in the service of the Chinese Navy have quitted the fleet owing to the probability of a renewal of the war between France and China.

KING JOHN'S PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.

CAIRO, JULY 13.

News received here from Massowah states that several Abyssinians and a Chief have started from Adowa for England with a present of an elephant from King John to Her Majesty the Queen.

ACTIVITY OF OSMAN DIGMA.

It is reported here that Asia in the Red Sea has been seized by Osman Digma.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 13.

According to telegrams received from the South, the mortality from cholera to-day amounted to 57 at Marseilles and 36 at Toulon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 12.

The Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, left here to-day for Bombay.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The Anchor s.s. Hispania, left here this afternoon from Bombay.

LISBON, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats freely supplied.

Good Fair Dhollera		4⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		81¼
4½	"	83½
5	" Consols for account	100⅛
3½	" Sterling Loan	106
4½	" French Rentes	107
Bar Silver		50d
Chartered Bank shares		£20-10
Do. Mercantile shares		£17
Hodgkung and Shanghai shares		£30-10

Arrival.—Woodside.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, July 13.

10 p.m.	76·3

MONDAY, July 14.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	79·0
3 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	79·0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(July 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable now in working order.

Manilla land line and line to Mandalay interrupted.

THE following telegram has been received by the Government from the British Consul, Alexandria: "Quarantine Board has decided that on and after July 8 all vessels leaving Bombay be allowed free pratique."

THE Hon. Justice Bayley is a passenger in the mail-steamer sailing to-day.

MR. CORDERY, the Resident at Hyderabad, returned to Bombay in the mail-steamer yesterday.

WE have been favoured by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. with a copy of the following telegrams:—From Mr. Whittle, Rampur.—"Rain general throughout the district; Bhownuggur, Dholera, Wudwan, Veerumgaum, where rainfall was 3½ inches yesterday." From Mr. Dinshaw Bomonjee, Bhownuggur.—"Raining all over district. Crop prospects favourable." From Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Broach.—"Raining steadily."

MESSRS. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO., Secretaries to the Bhownuggur Manufacturing Company, have received a telegram in regard to the weather at Bhownuggur nearly identical in terms to that sent by our own correspondent. Messrs. Cheetham and Co.'s telegram adds that the rainfall was continuing.

YESTERDAY an adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was convened for three o'clock in the afternoon, but half an hour after that time there were only seventeen members present, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned till Friday for want of a quorum.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the matter of the rule *nisi*, with interim injunction, which was obtained by Wallabhdas Waljee, a leading member of the Hallai Bhattia caste, with the object of restraining Lukhmidas Khimjee, the chief manager of the caste oart and the caste pots and pans, from giving the use of them to any person who ate fish or flesh or drank spirituous liquors, or to any person who was not a member of the caste. It was complained that the defendant, Mr. Lukhmidas, allowed the caste oart to be polluted by giving the use of it, recently, to Dr. Shantaram Vithal, a Shenvi Brahmin, who ate fish. On the other hand, it was urged that the oart had in no way been polluted, since many Bhattias of the caste were in the habit of having their cooking-pots cleaned by persons who ate meat and drank spirituous liquors. His lordship found, in the mass of contradictory statements before him, a difficult task to decide where the truth lay. The affidavits, however, contained enough to guide him to a decision until the hearing of the suit; and this decision was that the injunction restraining the defendant from giving the use of the oart and pots and pans to any person who ate meat or drank spirituous liquors, or was not a member of the caste, should continue. Costs to be costs in the cause.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered judgment against Government in a suit brought by Mahomed Hajee Ahmed. He sued the Secretary of State before Mr. Justice Scott to recover Rs. 2,197, the contract price of eight iron tanks supplied in May, 1878, for the purpose of the Military Expedition to Malta. The condition of the contract was that they should be "good tanks and fit for immediate use." Seven of the tanks were not in accordance with the contract, and were rejected as being unfit for immediate use. One tank was accepted, but Government had omitted to pay for it. The question before the court was, whether the seven tanks were legally accepted or rejected. Mr. Justice Scott gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 150, the price of one tank, with interest from the 2nd May, 1878, each party to pay his own costs. The Appeal Court thought that, after the tanks were tested, there was not a refusal to accept which was sufficient in law, and no notice of refusal till the 30th May, 1878. Mr. Justice Scott's decree was reversed; and their lordships gave judgment for the plaintiff and appellant for the contract price of the eight tanks sent by him to the Dockyard, with interest from the 2nd May, 1878. The plaintiff was to have the costs of the appeal. The costs of the suit prior to the appeal were to be in accordance with the decision of the lower court.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to grant a joint patent, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, to Mr. M. Stevens of England and Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E., of the Public Works Department, on special duty, G. I. P. R., Bombay, for "improvements in securing railway rails to chairs and connecting railway rails."

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES AND CO. have received a telegram from the agent of the Hall Line of steamers at Port Said that quarantine has been removed at Suez.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India is dated the 3rd inst.:—"It having been brought to the notice of the Government of India that Clause 6 of the 'Notice to Pilgrims,' attached to the passport issued under the Resolution cited in preamble, is liable to be understood as implying that the pilgrim holding the passport is entitled to pecuniary assistance from the British Consul at Jeddah, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Clause be altered as follows:—'This passport is granted solely for the convenience of the pilgrim. The holder thereof should apply to the British Consul at Jeddah for advice in case of difficulty.'"

THE mail-train which arrived at Delhi a few days ago carried an unwelcome and dangerous passenger, in the shape of a poisonous snake which had evidently travelled all the way from Howrah. The reptile was about 5 feet long and of the Kraith species. How it managed to escape detection before the train reached Delhi, and how the passengers in the same compartment escaped being bitten, appears a perfect mystery. It is a good thing that fellow travellers of the same species are rarely heard of.

THE following telegram from Golaghat, dated the 9th inst., appears in the *Indian Mirror*:—"Another Sibsagar planter, a European, is in trouble. One Mr. Byrne, manager, Brahmaputra Company, while out shooting, on Sunday last, wild buffaloes in a dense high jungle between Chaklain and Moabanda tea gardens, shot one of his mahuts on elephant-back forming his *shikar* party, taking him for buffalo. The mahut died instantaneously. Mr. Byrne reported the mishap to the Jorehat police."

WITH regard to the thieves who removed the rifles from the 98th North Staffordshire barracks at Quetta, and whose capture was reported the other day, it is said that several men were seized in the neighbourhood of Peshin, in whose possession, besides other loot, one rifle was found. That rifle had been taken from a native police tent. It is suspected that the men who have been arrested belonged to the lot of thieves who carried off the soldiers' rifles, but their identity has not as yet been established.

THE Bartle Frere memorial fund now amounts to about £3,000. It is expected that not much less than £10,000 will ultimately be realised. Lady Frere refuses to assent to any arrangement by which part of the sum subscribed should be handed over to the family.

A TELEGRAM from Aden says that the Commander of the Italian war-vessel Castelfidardo during a recent visit to Zeylah, on the African side of the Gulf of Aden, threatened to bombard the town, and exacted a large sum of money from the Governor. Great excitement prevailed on the coast in consequence; but the arrival of Her Majesty's gun-vessel Arab inspired confidence among the inhabitants.

THE *World* hazards the latest guess as to the successor of Lord Ripon as Viceroy. It says:—"It is considered not at all improbable that Lord Spencer will ere long exchange the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland for the Viceroyship of India. Two or three years of Irish rule is rather a strain on the strongest constitution; and, as Lord Spencer has proved himself *imperii capax*, the post would probably suit him well, and be well fitted too. His lordship's health is improved by a warm climate, and his sporting proclivities would find ample scope in British India."

GENERAL GEORGE WARREN, of Her Majesty's local Indian forces, died, on June 22, at Southsea, aged eighty-four. He entered the Army in 1818, and served with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers at the siege of Bhurtpore in 1826 under Lord Combermere, commanding one of the two companies selected to escalade at the Jungecha Gate, when he was severely wounded. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1830, became major in 1837, and in 1839 served as assistant quartermaster of the Afghanistan, under Lord Keane, being present at the siege and capture of Ghuznee, where he was again severely wounded. For this service he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, the medal, and the third class of the Doorsnee Order. The wounds which he had received caused his temporary removal from active service. Having been specially brought to the notice of the Governor-General of India by Sir Willoughby Cotton, commanding the Bengal troops in Afghanistan, for gallant conduct at Ghuznee, he was nominated town and fort major of Fort William. On the breaking out of the Burmese war in 1852, Colonel Warren was nominated to the command of the Bengal Brigade of the Expeditionary Force. He was on board the steam frigate Tenasserim with two companies of the 18th Royal Irish during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River, but was removed from the scene of action during the second day's attack on the Great Pagoda by the effects of a sunstroke. He attained the rank of major-general in 1854, of lieutenant-general in 1863, and of general in 1869.

THE 28th report of the Civil Service Commissioners has been published. From the figures given respecting the work of the Commission during the year 1883, it appears that 26,877 candidates were examined in that year for vacancies in the Home Civil Service, the Army, the Navy, and the Indian Civil Service. Of these, 5,425 were passed and certificated; of the remainder, 1,172, or 500 fewer than in the preceding year, were rejected on literary examination, while many others failed either in competition or in the preliminary test examinations. It may be noted that the number of candidates for each vacancy increases year by year. The average number for the last four years was 6·5, that for the four preceding years (1876-79) was only 3·8.

INDIA is this next winter to have a visitor no less distinguished than the present Lord Mayor of London. Early in his public career Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., made himself personally familiar with the colonies, and the knowledge he acquired has brought him into prominence when colonial affairs have been discussed in Parliament. His sympathies have been specially enlisted with regard to South Africa and in connection with the Transvaal. Mr. Forster, M.P., is one of his strongest allies, their union being regarded as a singular political alliance. But the Alderman is chiefly distinguished as the champion of the ancient City Corporation against those who would extend its jurisdiction over the whole metropolis. He was selected as Lord Mayor by his colleagues last autumn, and since his official residence at the Mansion-house he has displayed the most uncompromising hostility to the Bill introduced by Sir William Harcourt. He has pledged himself to fight the measure line by line and clause by clause, and although it is this year to be slaughtered with the innocents, the Bill is sure to be reintroduced early next year, should the present Ministry still retain office. Alderman Fowler's period of office terminates on the 9th November, when he makes his final appearance in the Lord Mayor's show. He will then be also free from his Parliamentary duties. There was some talk of re-electing him Lord Mayor for a second year, but this he has declined. He intends to spend the winter in India, returning in time for the opening of Parliament in the spring.

IT is said that the property left by the late Duke of Albany turns out to be by no means so large as was stated in the papers immediately after his death. A great deal of money was spent in various ways during the last few months of the Duke's life, and when everything is paid there will not be a balance of more than £10,000 at the outside. It is probable, however, that a portion of the liabilities will be paid by the Queen, and Her Majesty is to defray a considerable proportion of the cost of the funeral. The Duchess gets all the money that her husband had to leave, and also an annuity from the country of £6,000 a year, which, however, she would lose in the event of her contracting a second marriage.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on June 24th, says:—The Russian Commissioner on the borders of Khorassan went over the frontier at the beginning of the month to confer with the Persian local authorities as to the refugees who find shelter among the Persians after committing depredations on Russian territory. General Rosenbach, Governor-General of Turkestan, has asked the Council of the Empire, through the Minister of War, for an extra credit of 86,736 roubles for the expenses of receiving Asiatic Embassies, the distribution of troops, and other special services. 30,000 roubles of this sum have already been advanced by the Minister of Finance."

THE death is announced of M. Charles Joseph Tissot, late French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. He was the son of M. Claude Tissot, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Dijon, and was born in 1828.

THE news from Bulgaria is somewhat startling. The first telegram stated that 45 Liberals, 11 Conservatives, 20 Radicals, 22 Turks, and 50 "unknown" had been elected. It is now announced that there is such a crushing majority against M. Zankoff and the Liberals that the Ministry has resigned, and the Prince is face to face with a Radical majority. The elections were accompanied by riots, in which a few were killed and many were wounded.

A CURIOUS incident is mentioned in connection with an execution at Naples. Immediately after the body had been removed the people present swarmed over the place, and tearing the cord which had bound the criminal into pieces, and breaking the stool on which he had sat into fragments, each took away a portion. A superstition prevails in Italy that any part of the cord or chair of a prisoner who has suffered death will bring good fortune to the possessor.

RUSSIA, it is well known, keenly resents the competition of English traders in her possessions in Tartary. Central Asia is at present supplied with "green" tea from India, which, free of duty, is sent by way of Afghanistan and Herat, and the working of the whole commerce, complains the *Moscow Gazette*, is in the hands of the English. At present a Russian company is being organized at Tashkend, which is demanding the privilege of procuring green tea at a lower price by importing it by sea to Poti, and thence by the Trans-Caucasian Railway to Baku, across the Caspian Sea, and by river to the steppes. Procured in this way the company calculates that it will be possible to provide the numerous tea-traders with cheaper tea of the same quality as is at present sold in these parts, in order to save the people of the Khivan and Bokharan districts, as well as those in the surrounding steppes from being overcharged by the Afghans and English as at present the Russians declare to be the case.

THE last new American invention is calculated to cause some consternation in the temperance ranks. A farmer, it is said, has discovered a way of manufacturing solidified whisky, of making it into plugs, in fact, for chewing like tobacco. One may hope that the discovery will not exactly fulfil all its inventor's hopes and "revolutionize the world;" but there can be no doubt of the convenience it would be to all sorts and conditions of men. Policemen could use it on their beats, soldiers on guard, orators on the stump, mechanics at the bench, and lawyers in court. Legislators could vote the "temperance ticket" every time, and never be seen inside a "saloon:" and, finally, the enthusiastic discoverer sees no reason why you should not "carry it in your waistcoat pocket to church or to a blue ribbon picnic."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 12.—The depression noticed over the north-east corner of the Bay on the 10th inst., and which was travelling slowly westward together, has passed on to the west-north-westward, and the centre is not far from Jubbulpore. It has occasioned a decided fall over the Central Provinces and Bombay, but elsewhere the barometer is rising. The winds are westerly and north-westerly over the peninsula and the central parts of the country, southerly in Bengal, and easterly up the Gangetic plain. The rainfall has been heavy in the Central Provinces, but in other respects there is little change, moderate rain having fallen except over the Carnatic and parts of the Deccan and North-western India. The weather is cloudy, and the wind blows freshly in places. The temperature changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Nagpore and Rutnagherry, 3 inches; Darjeeling, Saugor Island, Jubbulpore, Khundwa, Akola, Sutna, Indore, Belgaum, Karwar, and Mercara, 1 inch. Previously, Raipore had 3 inches; Calicut, 2 inches; Naini Tal, Cawnpore, Prome, and Diamond Island, over 1 inch.

July 13.—The observations to-day are few, but apparently show that the depression has moved westward to Deesa, where the barometer has fallen one-tenth of an inch and marks 29·39 in the east. The recovery is slowly continuing and is spreading quickly westward in the rear of the disturbance. The wind circulation is temporarily about the normal of the monsoon season. It blows from the west over the peninsula, from the south over Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, and from south-east up the Gangetic plain. Moderately heavy rain has apparently fallen at south-west stations; slight rain in Burma, Bengal, and the lower part of the North-West and Central Provinces; while elsewhere the weather has apparently been dry. No reports have been received from the Bombay coast. Rain to-day:—Mercara, 4 inches; Belgaum and Akyab, 2 inches; Patna, 1 inch; Chittagong, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Goona, Cochin, Mangalore, and Rangoon, ½ inch. Previously, Raipore had 4 inches; Pachmarhee and Diamond Island, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registd..	17	26	23	59	22	28	21	93
July 13, Sunday.....	7	37	.....		.....		.....	
14, Monday	.....		7	12	6	67	7	19
Total	24	63	30	71	28	96	28	86
Corresponding date last year	40	31	45	83	42	01	47	00

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(14th July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.			Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	29·412	97·0		SW	11	0·00
Surat.....	·585	81·1		S	4	3·61
Bombay	·666	78·0		W	23	7·97
Rutnagherry	·741	82·3		SSW	26	1·12
Karwar	·791	82·1		SW Fresh	..	0·42
Mangalore..	·871	82·9		Calm	0	0·32
Calicut.....	·887	78·7		Calm	0	0·83
Cochin	·903	79·5		ESE Light	..	0·42
Masulipatam	·831	91·8		NW	18	0·00
Madras	·821	91·3		W	22	0·00
Negapatam..	·810	91·4		W	10	0·00

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 24.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the extension of railway communication in India held another sitting to-day, Mr. Baxter presiding.

Dr. W. W. Hunter, member of the Legislative Council, gave evidence on behalf of the Government of India. In reply to the Chairman he said that he had been specially requested to speak as to the food-supply of India and its distribution, with special reference to the occurrence of famines. He agreed with the evidence of Major Gordon in its main point, which was to show that the proposals of the Government of India were moderate in character and were financially sound. He also agreed with Mr. Westland in his evidence, showing that the finances of India at the present time were in a position to bear easily and safely the extra burden that would be cast upon them by the carrying out of the Government scheme. He supported these gentlemen on both these points. In deciding upon their railway policy what the Government of India did was this. They decided to continue the broad-gauge lines from the centres of food production to the centres of population and of the famine tracts. At the same time, in arriving at the decision they did not underestimate or ignore the value of narrow-gauge railways in isolated tracts. In 1881 the Government of India had to consider the report of the Famine Commission, and when they came to consider that report they found that the Famine Commission laid very great stress upon railway extension as a means of preventing famine. They expressed the opinion, indeed, that 5,000 miles of additional railway were required to give a fair amount of protection to the country. But when the Government of India came to consider the means at their disposal for the carrying out of this suggestion, they found that they had not the means of making 5,000 miles, but only about 80 miles a year of protective railways. They found that this arose from two causes: first, on account of the too rigid distinction that was laid down between protective and productive railways; and second, the too rigid limit that was fixed on their power of borrowing, and its too rigid application to productive works only. In order to meet the difficulty, the Government of India drew up the scheme which was now before the Committee. The net outcome of their consideration of the question was that they found that 7,300 miles of railway were required, and out of these, about 3,800 miles—that was the latest figure—were indispensably necessary in order to protect the country from famine. They also found that they could not, within the next five years, undertake any larger task than to provide these indispensable lines. They decided that they must for the time being exclude from their view lines which they would like to see made, but which they did not find to be indispensable at the present time. Putting these aside, therefore, the Government of India submitted to the Secretary of State their proposals as contained in schedule A. for making 3,890 miles of railways. They asked for the abolition of the useless distinction between protective and productive lines, and for the removal of the limit of £2,500,000 per year upon their borrowing powers. They further asked to be allowed to assist companies in raising money for the construction of such of the indispensable lines as they did not propose to make themselves. That was the general purpose of the Government of India, and he would now show how they proposed to carry out their objects. They proposed to start from the most fertile wheat and rice-producing district—Chattisghur, in the eastern part of the Central Provinces—and to connect the district with all the famine tracts of India. There might be some remote parts in Assam or Scinde that were famine districts and were not reached by this scheme; but generally speaking, Chattisghur would be connected by means of these railways with all the famine tracts of India. They sent out to the East the Nagpur and Bengal line, which would connect Chattisghur with the famine-stricken tracts of Berar which suffered very severely in 1874. Turning southwards, they would connect the corn-producing country of the Central Provinces with the Nizam's dominions by means of the new Hyderabad line, which was already sanctioned. And starting from a station on the line, another line would be taken down to Madras, rendering the whole of the Central Provinces available for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in that part of India. They would also connect the corn-producing districts with Bombay and the south-west famine-stricken tracts by means of a connection with the great Indian Peninsula and the South Mahratta lines. But the most important connection was with the famine district of Bundelcund, by means of a line from Bilaspore which would run across to Jeypore and debouch on the Bhopal-Jhansi line, thus also affording communication with the famine districts of the north-west. The Chattisgurh district was a large corn-growing area of 24,000 square miles, with a small population of 128 to the square mile, with a very abundant and uniform rainfall and a very fertile soil. Many writers, indeed, including Mr. Charles Grant in the Gazetter of the Central Provinces, complain of the wastefulness of the people on account of their excessive prosperity. Mr. Chisholm, the Settlement Officer, speaks of the great fertility and productive capacity of the district, which he says is caused by the fact that it has the most uniform and on the whole the most ample rainfall of any part of India—not the greatest rainfall, but the most ample for agricultural purposes. The tract of country is of a horse-shoe shape, with hills round the three sides. Into this horse-shoe the monsoon was driven, and being arrested by the hills it dropped its load of rain. Several rivers took their rise in the district. Out of the 24,000 square miles, he had information as to only 3½ million acres because a large part was not under survey and settlement by the Government, but was in the hands of Native Chiefs. With regard to the 3½ million acres, he found that it was occupied by men who upon the average each held six times the acreage that was held by the occupiers in Bengal, and twice the acreage held by occupiers in Bundelcund. Besides the 3½ million acres that were under cultivation, there were 2,000,000 acres awaiting cultivation, and of these 1,000,000 consisted of fine black peat soil. At the present time there were raised every year in the Chattisgur district 241,000 tons of grain more than the people of the country itself required. The prices of corn were consequently very low. Wheat was lately selling at 1s. 4d. per cwt., and in the famine year of 1877 it was 5s. per quarter. The district was shut out from the other surrounding districts by the absence of means of communication. Though there was only a short distance between Bilaspore and Jubbulpore, wheat must sell at 20 per cent. higher in the latter place in order to pay for carriage. The chief crops of the Chattisghur district were rice, which on the whole was the staple crop for local consumption, and wheat which was raised in large quantities and could be raised in still larger quantities if there was more chance of getting it away. That was a fair account of the district which it was proposed to tap by the new railways. As to the famine district of Bundelcund, the best information as to that he could give of it would be by referring to the report of the Famine Commission and the maps which accompanied that report. There were five famine maps, and Bundelcund occurred in four of them, while Bilaspore only came in in one map, and then the famine was very slight. Bundelcund partly consisted of Native States, with regard to which there was little information; but there were also five British districts. The population of the whole tract had been decreasing since 1853, that of the largest district having fallen from 743,000 in 1853 to 608,000 in 1881. In the same period wages and prices had both risen, but the prices fell far faster than the wages, and the people were worse off how than they were twenty-five years ago. Wages had not quite doubled, while the price of food-grain had multiplied fivefold. In Chattisghur, on the contrary, the population had been increasing, and the prosperity of the district had been increasing in proportion. The Bundelcund district suffered from blight, there being sixteen distinct species in connection with drought and with the poverty of the soil. Jhansi was another district where the production was small; and the carrying of railways into these districts would result in giving them cheap food. The price of wheat at Bilaspore was in 1877 1s. 4d. per cwt., in Bundelcund at the same time the price was 6s. 8d. per cwt. The distance between the two places was not more than 700 miles, and judging from what information he had, he did not suppose the railway carriage would be more than 4d. a pound. That would make the price of wheat at Bundelcund 3s. 8d. per cwt. instead of 6s. 8d. In times of famine the only way in which grain could be carried to the stricken districts was at present by means of carts, and estimating the work of the bullocks, it could not be taken that they could carry more than one-third of a ton thirteen miles a day, to keep it up for any length of time, in each cart, while a railway train would carry 400 tons 400 miles a day. One loaded train would convey in one day as much grain as 600 carts would carry in a month, and if they took the moderate allowance of 12 trains per day with 200 tons in each, it would be found that the railway would carry 7,200 carts loads from a famine-stricken district each day from a distance from which it would take the carts thirty days to convey it. One day's railway work would be equal to one day's work of 220,000 carts, which would involve the presence of three-quarters of a million men and bullocks. They had the estimate of Colonel Keating, Chief Commissioner, in 1872, that if they could get a railway into this part of the country, they would be able to raise the land revenue by Rs. 2,70,000 per annum. These figures had been again gone into by the present Chief Commissioner, Mr. Jones, and he estimated that when the present settlement expired in 1888, which was about the time when the railways would be completed, the land revenue of Chattisghur alone might be increased by Rs. 300,000 a year. The witness next proceeded to deal with the several lines and the prospect of their paying. As to the Nagpore and Bengal line, he said that he had information of a minute character only with regard to the Chattisghur country, because that part alone was under the direct management of the Government. He found that the revenue from the carriage of surplus grain would of itself be very great. He had examined three estimates on this point: one, the Deputy Commissioner's; one, the Chief Director of Agriculture's; and one, Mr. Jones's, the Chief Commissioner. The most moderate of these estimates showed that there was a surplus of grain of 220,000 tons per annum. That was Mr. Jones's estimate; the Deputy Commissioner put down the surplus at 330,000 tons, and the Director of Agriculture 240,000 tons. In addition to the grain traffic, there would be considerable import traffic, which the Chief Commissioner estimated at 27,000 tons. It was estimated on the whole that the receipts from goods traffic to and from Chattisghur alone would contribute 2 per cent. towards the guarantee from the commencement, and it might easily be increased to 2½ per cent. This did not make any allowance for revenue from through traffic between the east and west coasts, or from the conveyance of jute bags which at present went from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and then by rail from Bombay to the Central Provinces, nor did it allow anything for the considerable goods and coaching traffic that there would be on the Bengal section of the line, besides which there would be very considerable military, coal, and timber traffic. As to the coal, he had no definite information, because the coal-fields were still the subject of inquiry. As to timber, there was a report from the Inspector-General of Forests to the effect that 16,000 tons of timber were likely to be exported yearly. At present timber of the same quality as was found in Chattisghur was brought from Nepaul, but the forests there were almost exhausted, and the quality was deteriorating. The price at present of Nepaul sawn wood was 3·8 per cubic foot, while the estimate of the Inspector-General of Forests was that with the railway as now proposed they could bring the Chattisghur timber to Calcutta at 2·5 per cubic foot. These were some of the reasons that made him speak with confidence as to the paying prospects of the line. The engineer of the line, making the usual engineering estimate of the probabilities of the traffic, stated that he believed the line would pay 4½ per cent. at once. Another line that was of the greatest urgency and the utmost practical importance was the line running from Bilaspore and connecting the Nagpore and Bengal line with the Bhopal-Jhansi line. This would form the connecting link between the eastern and the western systems of railway. It would open up also a new coal-field, and would supply coal to a section of the East Indian Railway and to the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bhopal-Jhansi and Cawnpore lines. It would also tend to develop a large iron and steel industry in the Kutnee and Jilaspore district, where there were valuable ores. There would also be, it was hoped, a considerable coaching business, as 200,000 pilgrims per annum already passed along the route the railway would take.

The Chairman.—Do you wish to say anything on the subject of the gauge of this Jhansi and Nagpore line?—Witness.—I regard the gauge question only from the practical point of view of internal distribution. I am not a railway engineer and expert, but I understand the aspect of the question has been very amply put before the Committee. As regards the Jhansi-Nagpore line, the Government of India presses for some declaration of the Committee that will cover the construction of the line on the broad gauge. I am not instructed to say that the Government of India desires special mention of the particular line. But it would be of great advantage to the Government of India in carrying out their work if the Committee can see their way to including the Jhansi and Nagpore line in any general system of broad gauge railways in Northern India. As regards my own view of the subject, all I have got to say is that a break of gauge on this line will be absolutely fatal to the purpose for which the line is intended. If narrow gauge is adopted in the case of a short line between two broad-gauge lines, every ton of goods would be subject to a break of gauge. One of the great objects of this line is to give the famine-stricken district of Bundelcund a chance. At present this district suffers from very great isolation. When it has a good year it cannot get its produce away, and in bad years it cannot get food brought into the district. If you put down a narrow-gauge line to connect it with the outside world you will practically entangle the country.

In reply to further questions by the Chairman, Dr. Hunter explained how the Government of India considered that the £200,000 a year they proposed to take from the famine fund would pay interest on £11,000,000, the amount of capital expenditure to be incurred on the three lines proposed to be constructed by companies. He said that the whole of the expenditure would not be incurred at once. Interest on the whole at 4 per cent. represented £440,000 per annum, but the maximum amount of interest that would come in any year was £250,000, while for the first year it would only be £85,000. The net charge for interest for the whole six years would be only £117,500, or rather less than £200,000 a year. He defended the proposal to take £200,000 from the famine fund for the purpose of paying this interest. The object of the famine fund was to defray the charges of two insurances against famine. The first was of the financial insurance, which was accomplished by taking one-half of the famine fund, or £750,000 a year, and paying off debt with it. The second insurance was what might be called the executive insurance—the making of railways and other public works that would protect the people in time of famine. The second half of the famine fund, or £750,000 a year, was devoted to this purpose. At present the Government had divided this sum into two amounts—£250,000 to be expended in irrigation works, and £500,000 on railways. What the Government now proposed was to take £200,000 from this latter sum and, instead of expending it in the form of capital on the construction of railways, to use it for the purpose of defraying the interest on the £11,000,000 to be raised and expended by companies on the construction of lines within the next five years. The effect of this operation would be first to increase the financial responsibility of the country for a time; secondly, that the duration of the responsibility would be limited to the expiry of the period of guarantee; thirdly, that the people would have an enormously greater systemof railways to relieve them in time of famine than if the £200,000 was spent as capital in the construction of railways; and fourthly, by the development of their trading industry by this larger number of railways they would be better prepared for times of famine, and when times of famine came they would be in a better position to deal with it. It was objected to this plan that if £200,000 was hypothecated in this way it would not be available in times of actual famine; but he replied to this that in any case the £200,000 was hypothecated. If it was expended as capital every year, the lines on which it was expended were laid out on some plan, and they could not cease the expenditure in any year without defeating the whole purpose of the expenditure.

Suppose the Government fail in getting companies to undertake the lines on the terms that they propose, is it the intention of the Government to make the lines themselves or will the whole scheme collapse?—The whole thing will certainly not collapse, but it is impossible for me to say what the Government would do under the circumstances indicated. The Government of India alone can declare what its action could be; but I may say that the proposal of the Government to make certain lines by means of specified companies has been for more than a year before Her Majesty's Government at home, and the question is not by any means a new one. Inquiry had indeed been made as to actual backing of the company in one instance. He need not say anything as to the Bhopal and Jhansi line, because there was no doubt the mention of the company by which the line would be constructed—the Great Indian Peninsula—would be sufficient to satisfy the Committee with respect to that line. But as to the line in which he was chiefly concerned—the Nagpore and Bengal line—they had had proposals from Messrs. Hoare, Miller, who were supported by well-known and responsible financiers. There was Mr. S. Hoare, lately a director of Barnett's Bank; Mr. Schole, a director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; Mr. B. Smith, a gentleman exceedingly well known in India, and who was the other day appointed a member of the India Council, and was director in London of many Indian undertakings.

The Chairman observed that it was hardly necessary to go into these details.

The witness said that his object was to show that these proposals had been made by gentlemen of standing and of good financial position, and the Government of India had a right to place every confidence in them.

The Chairman asked witness whether he was not the author of a pamphlet entitled "Uncertainties of Indian Finance," and whether, in considering this railway scheme of the Government of India, he had taken into account all these uncertainties? If so, he had carefully taken them into account. The uncertainties of Indian finance are chiefly due to the fact that the Government of India are great traders, to the dangers of famine, to the risk of loss by exchanges. All these had been most carefully taken into account. There was one other uncertainty that had not been calculated for, and that was war; but as to that, all he would say was that the fear of war ought not to be allowed to paralyse the chief duty of a Government.

Do you think that the Committee should fix a limit at all on the amount that the Government of India should be allowed to borrow for the extension of railways?—I think it should. The last instruction I have from the Government of India is to press our definite scheme of railways upon the Committee. This involves a total expenditure of £28,000,000 and a charge of £2,850,000 a year. If the Committee were to announce their intention of adopting

Toulon; and in the event of its having appeared in France, whether he intended to take any steps to enforce early precautions against its importation and spread in this country.

Sir C. Dilke.—The regulations which were issued by the Board last year with reference to ships suspected to be infected with cholera are still in force. The Board in July last issued circular letters to the several sanitary authorities with reference to the precautions to be taken against the infection of cholera. The Act of last year is still in force.

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell,

The Marquis of Hartington said.—A sergeant-major of the 2d Norfolk Regiment died in Bombay Harbour of violent diarrhœa; the man had neglected to seek medical aid, and his case was much aggravated by the fact that he had been drinking freely. The medical officer in charge reported the case to the surgeon-general at Bombay, who agreed that the case was one of diarrhœa and not of cholera. Nevertheless the same precautions had been taken as if the case had been cholera; the bedding, &c., being destroyed, and the hospital ward fumigated and disinfected. No quarantine, therefore, was imposed, and the ship left Bombay on the 3rd of April. Between the 8th of April and the ship's arrival at Malta eight cases of cholera occurred, and six of them terminated fatally, the third case having occurred after the Crocodile entered the Canal; she coaled in quarantine at Port Said. The Governor of Malta refused to allow the women and children to land in quarantine at Malta, as recommended by the medical officer in charge of the troops. No case occurred after leaving Malta.

Mr. O'Donnell asked whether after the case of the sergeant two members of his family were not also attacked with choleraic symptoms, and was there any explanation of their cases.

The Marquis of Hartington.—I have not heard of that. We have received voluminous reports on the subject, and I do not believe that any case of that kind occurred.

Mr. O'Donnell said he would supply the noble lord with the extracts from the newspaper.

SMALL-POX IN INDIA AND IN LONDON.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary for the Home Department if he had received information that small-pox was imported into the East-end of London by vessels trading with Madras and Calcutta and if he was aware that a severe epidemic of smallpox had been raging for several months past in both those towns.

Sir C. Dilke.—I shall reply to this question. The only small-pox cases in the present epidemic that I know of as having relations with such vessels are the cases of five lascars who were removed from the steamship Eldorado into Homeston Hospital. The Eldorado, however, happened to be outward bound, she had been lying in port 20 days previously, and her infection clearly originated in London. This was in last November, when Homerton Hospital already contained 37 small-pox patients. As to any more recent introduction of small-pox into the port I have no information, none since Christmas, 1883; but at that time the disease was already epidemic (to a moderate extent) in London; and any subsequent importation that may have taken place is probably of no particular concern. A severe epidemic of small-pox has been prevailing since last autumn in Madras; it reached its highest mortality in March, when it was fatal to nearly one per 1,000 weekly. There is some small-pox, but no epidemic small-pox, in Calcutta, beginning in the early months of this year, but little above the mean.

THE CANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Sir H. Maxwell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the line hitherto officially known as the Candahar State Railway was henceforward to be designated the Sibi-Pishin Railway; and, if so, in deference to what view or circumstances this had been done.

Mr. Cross.—No information of any such intention on the part of the Government of India has reached the India Office; but the sensible question of the hon. baronet shall be placed before the Viceroy, who will doubtless give it the consideration which it deserves. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN GAOLS.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the continuance of high rates of mortality in a number of Bengal gaols during the last year; whether the average mortality in the Bengal gaols had exceeded 60 per 1,000, being much higher than the average among the general population; whether the death-rate in Sinchboom Gaol was 102 per 1,000, in Morshedabad Gaol 107, in Beerbhoom Gaol, 111, in Purneah Gaol 114, in Dinagepore Goal 117, in Lohardugga Gaol 119, in Bogra Gaol 122, in Burdwan Gaol 142, in Chumparan Gaol 154, and in Mymensingh Gaol 226 per 1,000; whether he was aware that no local unhealthiness accounted for this excessive mortality, and that, for instance, while the death-rate in Beerbhoom Gaol was 111 per 1,000 it was 24 per 1,000 in the Beerbhoom district, and while the death-rate in Burdwan Gaol was 142 per 1,000 in the Burdwan district it was 35 per 1,000; and what facilities would be given by Government for a thorough examination of the causes of the excessive mortality in Indian gaols.

Mr. Cross.—The Indian Gaol report for last year has not yet been received, but the figures given in the question show that it is based on the report for 1882, in which year there was a great deal of sickness. As regards any of the one of the gaols mentioned in the question except that at Lohardugga, the report state expressly that the surrounding district was suffering severely from malarial fever; and as to Berbhoom, which is expressly referred to as having mortality higher than that of the district, it is stated in the report that the mortality of the general population, though far below that of the gaol population, was higher than any on record. Government are not in possession of any trustworthy statistics as to the death-rates of the general population: and therefore all these comparisons are more or less misleading. Of the deaths which did, in fact, occur in gaol many were caused by ailments not specially induced by residence in gaol. For example, the actual number who died in the Burdwan gaol in the year was 14, of these five were in bad health when admitted to the prison and never did any work; and as regards Morshedabad the report shows that of the 17 prisoners who died during the year 13 were in bad health when admitted. The rate of mortality, however, has certainly been very high and is not clearly accounted for, although the subject has been receiving constant attention. The Secretary of State directed last year that the whole subject should be thoroughly investigated.

In answer to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cross said that if the hon. member desired to move for any extracts from the report he should be happy to furnish them.

In answer to Sir R. Cross, Mr. Cross said there seemed to be considerable misapprehension as to the real state of affairs, and taking the number of persons who passed through the gaols the mortality did not appear to be very large as compared with the rest of the population.

Mr. O'Donnell understood that the Under-Secretary admitted that the mortality exceeded 60 in the 1,000, and in some cases went up to 100 or even 200 in the 1,000. Was it not the case that the wholesale mortality to which he had called attention had been brought for a long succession of years to the notice of the Government, and that, nevertheless, this wholesale assassination of prisoners continued year after year? He wished to know whether the Under-Secretary would anwer his last question—what facilities would be given for a full examination of that excessive mortality?

Mr. Cross had already said that the Secretary of State last year directed that a thorough investigation should be made, but the report had not yet been received, and he would rather wait for it before answering that question.

MINING SPECULATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the further report upon the connexion of military and uncovenanted, as well as covenanted, officials in mining speculations, which was promised last year, had been received from the Madras Government.

Mr. Cross.—The correspondence regarding the alleged participation of British officers in Mysore gold mining transactions has already been laid on the table, and distributed. No further report has been promised or received.

FOOD GRAINS OF INDIA.

M. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state or undertake to give a brief return of the average prices and the annual exports of the principal food grains of India during the past 20 years.

Mr. Cross.—The annual exports of the principal food grains of India for the last 20 years are given in the statistical abstracts relating to British India, and in greater detail in the Indian Trade Returns, both of which are annually presented to Parliament. A table of prices of food grains for past years is now being prepared, which will, I hope, be included in future statistical extracts.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS IN INDIA.

In reply to questions from Mr. O'Donnell,

Mr. Cross said,—It is not true that at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay there is a complete absence of the most elementary sanitary precautions. In each of the three Presidency towns there is an organized Municipal Health Department, and last year the expenditure of the three municipalities on sanitation and sanitary objects was over £225,000, out of a total expenditure of less than £800,000. There has been a bad epidemic of small-pox in Madras during the present year, but at the date of the latest returns received it has greatly diminished. The sanitary state of Madras is not good, but much is being done to improve it. There is no permanent epidemic hospital in Bombay. On the occasion of epidemics isolated temporary hospitals are erected, and burnt when no longer needed. A portion of the sewage of Bombay is discharged into the harbour. Both the municipality and Government have long been anxious to get rid of this system, and several commissions have inquired into possible alternatives, but there are great physical difficulties. The Government of Bombay have lately given the municipality formal notice to discontinue the system.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of the Local Government Board, what steps he proposed to take to preserve the people of this country from the dangers of constant communication with pestilential localities in India, especially at a time when there was so much contagion abroad.

Mr. C. Russell.—We rely for defence against cholera in the first place upon the efficacy of our customary sanitary operations; especially upon purity of water-supplies and upon the removal of excremental matters and their products. As cholera in England is for the most part spread by means of foul water and of infected excrements these are the most important securities. In the second place we rely on provision made at our ports for the detection of imported cases of sickness and for the seclusion of such cases until danger of infection is at an end. And as regards small-pox, which is a disease not peculiar to foreign countries, we have confidence in the power of vaccination and re-vaccination to limit its spread. These various measures properly carried out afford the best practical protection to this country against the danger of constant communication withpestilential localities abroad.

On the 26th in the House of Lords Earl Cranville said:—With the permission of your lordships, I wish to make an explanation as to a slight mistake which has arisen, probably from a misreport, but much more probably from my not having expressed myself quite clearly. It is with regard to the Suez Canal. The other day I stated that a very strong committee had been appointed to consider the subject, and had come unanimously to the conclusion that the nentralization of the Suez Canal would be contrary to the interests of this country. According to the report it is made to appear that I went on to say that Her Majesty's Cabinet had sanctioned the plan which had been condemned by the committee. It was exactly contrary to that. Her Majesty's Government entirely agree in the resolution arrived at by the committee, and they sanctioned the thing recommended by the committee, which was subsequently embodied in a circular, dated January 3, 1883, which would make the Canal free instead of neutralizing it in time of war. After a moment's conversation with the Chinese Minister, the noble earl added, I entirely acquit the reporters of the mistake. My noble friend behind me (the Earl of Cork) reminds me that I did make the mistake, and I apologise to your lordships for having done so.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

On June 24, "Further Correspondence Respecting the Finances of Egypt" was presented to Parliament, and some despatches contained in the series were publicly read by Lord Granville. The documents, which grow out of the proposal of her Majesty's Government to hold a Conference, begin with the favourable reply of Italy; next that of Austria, who accepted, providing that the programme should be "strictly confined to the points mentioned in the English circular;" and of Russia, who likewise accepted, remarking that "no one could suppose" that the difficulties encountered by the British Government "were in any way owing to Russian action." Then comes the reply of M. Jules Ferry. While he assented, in principle, to the proposal, the French Minister hoped that her Majesty's Government "would not refuse a preliminary exchange of views on the subject," which he said was "indispensable for determining accurately the mandate of the Conference, and for ensuring the (successful) issue of its labours." Next, we read that Prince Bismarck was prepared to join the Conference "provided all the other Powers agreed to do so." The Porte, in answering the invitation, put in what Lord Granville described as a "counter proposition," which could not be accepted, but he expressed a strong hope that the Sultan would consent to be represented.

After these preliminary steps we have a despatch from Sir Evelyn Baring to Lord Granville, dated June 26, which he says that he sees no necessity for some modification of the Law of Liquidation. It is essential to all concerned that the combination about to be framed should present "solid elements of stability and finality," which cannot be the case unless "a powerful check be exercised over the expenditure of the Egyptian Government." British interests in Egypt consist in "keeping open the highway to the East;" and, "as her Majesty's Government do not intend to assume the government of Egypt, there can be no reason why the invidious and unpopular task of checking expenditure should be undertaken by the British Government exclusively. The matter," Sir Evelyn writes, "is one of international concern, and the check would be naturally exercised by an international body." He, therefore, suggested before negotiations were opened with France, "that the Commissioners of the Public Debt should be entrusted with a right of veto over certain Egyptian expenditure. He disclaims the idea of "Multiple Control," and insisted that the powers of the Commission can be so limited as to "avoid the evils of international governance." The whole despatch sets forth the bases of the arrangement subsequently come to with France. Following this remarkable document come the despatches of M. Waddington, dated June 15, and that of Lord Granville, dated June 16, which were read in the House of Lords, and will be found in our Parliamentary report. The series closes with the subjoined despatch from M. Waddington to the Foreign Secretary:

London, June 17, 1884.

M. le Comte—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your lordship was good enough to address to me on the 16th inst., and in which you explained the views of Her Britannic Majesty's Government on the subject of the affairs of Egypt, and took note of the declarations contained in my note of the 15th of this month.

In the first part of the note you refer to the question of the occupation and evacuation of Egypt by the British forces, and the conclusion you arrive at expresses itself in the following engagement: "The English Government will withdraw its troops at the beginning of the year 1888, provided that the Powers are then of opinion that such withdrawal can take place without risk to peace and order in Egypt." You then deal with the considerations relative to the financial question, recall the origin of the Anglo-French Control, as well as the various phases through which it has passed. I might, perhaps, have some reservations to make on the subject of the reciprocal position of the two Controllers, and of the relative importance of their functions; but I confine myself to recalling that they both had the same title, the same rank, and the same remuneration. In whatever light those retrospective details may be viewed, you recognise that, in order to insure the good administration of the Egyptian finances, it would be material to extend the powers at present vested in in the Commission of the Debt, and you propose that it should be done in accordance with the following provisions:

1. When the annual Budget has once been fixed, the Commission of the Debt shall have, in addition to its present functions, the right of veto over any expenditure entailing an increase of the Budget, except in cases of sudden emergency, involving peril to peace and order. This right shall be exercised for the first time under the Budget of the year 1885, which the Egyptian Government proposes to present to the Conference, and which shall be, as it were, the normal Budget of Egypt.

2. In the preparation of the Budget of 1886, and of the following years, the Commission of the Debt shall have a consultative voice. Each year the draft of the Budget will be communicated to them in proper time; they will make their observation thereon, but without power to modify it of their own authority.

3. After the departure of the English troops the Commission of the Debt will have the power of financial inspection, so as to insure the regular and complete collection of the revenues.

4. The President of the Commission of the Debt shall be an Englishman.

You will observe that, for the sake of greater clearness, I have placed your proposals in a slightly different order from that which you had adopted, and that in No. 2, I have added a paragraph intended to define more accurately the scope of the consultative voice of the Commission; this paragraph, indeed, has already been submitted to you at one of our interviews, and has been approved by you. In the third part of the note you engage to propose to the Powers and to the Porte, either during the English occupation or at the time of the withdrawal: (1) A project for the neutralisation of Egypt on the basis of the principles applied to Belgium; (2) A project relative to the Suez Canal, in conformity with the principles set forth in your Circular despatch of Jan. 3, 1883.

The French Government has learnt with satisfaction the announcement of these two projects, and has taken note of them. I am authorised to declare to you that the Government of the Republic accepts the several proposals set forth in your note of the 16th inst., and that from the terms of the agreement arrived at between us. In concluding this note, I am happy to bear testimony to the spirit of moderation and the friendly sentiments by which our conversations have been animated. The Government of the Republic are convinced that the agreement which has resulted from them cannot but strengthen and confirm the ties which unite the two countries.—Accept, &c.,

(Signed) WADDINGTON.

Copies of Lord Granville's circulars to British representatives in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople are also published, but they are merely covering letters enclosing the important Anglo-French agreement.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOT AT NIJNI-NOVGOROD.

ST. PETERSBUG, JUNE 24.

ANOTHER anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the deaths of nine victims and injuries to twelve others, and a great destruction of property, took place recently at Kunarvin, a village close to Nijni-Novgorod. The *Times* correspondent writing on the 24th ult. says:—Not a word about it has been permitted to openly pass the telegraph wires, or to appear in print until to-day. The *Vedemosti* now reports the occurrence in full, but still nothing concerning it can be telegraphed from here, as the Censors have standing orders to keep all news of anti-Semitic disturbances out of the Press as long as possible; for what reason only the distorted intelligence of a Russian Censor can conceive, since no suppression can possibly hide such events for long. The riot was got up by the labourers on the Volga and others who were waiting at Nijni-Novgorod for the opening of the fair. Many of them had large sack-hooks, with which they attacked the Jews. They numbered, it is said, some two or three thousand, during Thursday night, when they murdered, plundered, and destroyed up till 4 o'clock in the morning. Several Jewish houses were completely razed to the ground. The police, cossacks, and fire brigade, appearing late on the scene, had great difficulty in dispersing the rioters, who threw sand into the eyes of horses and men. About 100 of the rioters have been arrested.

The spot where the riot took place is close to the side of the great fair, at the junction of the river Oka with the Volga. The town of Nijni-Novgorod is on the opposite side of both rivers, and the pontoon bridge across the Oka, which is only used during the fair, has not yet been constructed, so that the troops could not arrive with expedition, to stay the work of murder and destruction. Six houses and all the Jewish property in the place are stated to have been destroyed. Nijni-Novgorod is by no means specially favoured by the Jews. In fact, as the *Novoe Vremya* is a tone of ill-concealed satisfaction at the occurrence of another Jewish calamity observes, it is even out of the limits legally assigned for Hebrew habitation, and, therefore, the 13 families plundered and bereaved must have been residing there by special privilege. The same consideration induces the *World* to believe that the cry against the Jews was very likely only a pretext for murder and plunder. The Russian inhabitants of the place took little or no part in the affair. The rioters were chiefly labourerers, carters, and night scavengers. A woman saw a Jewess drag a child out of a ditch into which it had slipped and take it into the meeting-house of the Jewish colony to dry its clothes, and at once set up a hue-and-cry that another Christian child had been kidnapped for supposed sacrificial purposes. Hence the riot.

CHINESE ATTACK ON THE FRENCH.

THE following Reuter's telegram is dated Paris June 27:—A despatch received here from Hanoi of yesterday's date states that the garrison of that town has been attacked by the Chinese for the last two days.

The French have lost 10 killed and 33 wounded. Two steamers have been despatched to bring away the wounded.

General Negrier, with the reinforcements under his command, has rejoined the French column, and is now two kilometres from Bac Le, where he is awaiting instructions.

The Chinese Generals, Vuong Ly and No Ny, are at present between Longoon (I Lang Lu) and Bac Le (I Bac Lu) with a force of 10,000 Chinese regulars.

The *Temps* states that the Chinese Legation in Paris has given assurances that the Chinese Government had nothing whatever to do with the attack on the French troops at Langson, and believes that the assailants were not regular troops but deserters and regulars belonging to certain bands who dare not return to Chinese territory, and endeavour to keep to the land which they occupy.

SEARCHING LEGISLATORS FOR DYNAMITE.

In the House of Commons Mr. O'Brien asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether it was the case that the luggage of two Irish members of Parliament had been searched at Holyhead within the past few weeks by Custom-house and detective police officers, notwithstanding that upon one occasion they were informed beforehand of the name of the members whom they molested; whether it was customary to search the luggage of passengers to and from Ireland at Holyhead; if not upon what grounds these searches were made; and whether steps would be taken to prevent its recurrence. The hon. member said that he had no desire to claim any special exemption in this matter for Irish members if the practice of searching the luggage complained of was usual and well understood.

Sir W. Harcourt replied.—I heartily concur in the view taken by the hon. member, and I can answer his question with the sympathy of a fellow sufferer. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) On Wednesday last I arrived from the north, passing as the Channel Islands, and I left my luggage in the boat with a servant to be cleared in the usual way. With my luggage was a large box labelled, "Home Office, Criminal Department." (Laughter.) That was intended to secure me from inspection by the Custom-house officers, and then I was taken into a shed. Being a meek man myself I did not object ("hear, hear," and laughter,) nor did I claim the privilege of a member of Parliament nor even of a Secretary of State (laughter), but I produced my Cabinet key and opened the box. (Laughter). My box was searched and a chalk mark was made on it, and I was allowed to leave the Southampton Dock without a stain upon my character. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If any hon. member thinks it is a misfortune to be particularly suspected the same thing has occurred to me, but I can assure the hon. member that it is neither the intention of the department nor the rule to suspect any person unnecessarily. Zeal sometimes does outrun discretion, and I am indisposed personally to applaud it. It is not the intention that the rule as to searching be carried out with an increased inconvenience to or suspicion of either Irish members or Secretaries of State. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, June 27.)

ADMIRALTY, 23rd June, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The promotion of Lieut F. E. Hast to Capt., notified in London Gazette of 17th June has been antedated to the 17th May, the date on which Capt. Morgan was placed on half-pay.

Lieut. T. J. P. Evans to be Capt, vice Crosbie.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—Chap. and Naval Instr. the Rev. W. French, A.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, June 27.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 27th June, 1884.

Fleet Surg E T Mortimer has been promoted to the rank of Dy Insp Gen of Hospitals and Fleets in H M 's Fleet.

2nd Life Guards, Capt H Hanning Lee to be Major vice H R Viscount Downe, seconded

Lieut A C S Abdy to be Capt vice E H Hanning-Lee

Lieut O H Ames, from the 5th D G to be Lieut, vice A C S Abdy

2nd Dragoons, Lieut W H Hippisley to be Capt, vice the Hon W P Alexander, seconded

Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col and Col E D Malcolm, C.B., retiring under five years' service as a Regtl Lieut-Col, has been placed on half-pay.

Capt R Calrow to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (b), Royal Warrant 11th March, 1882.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut the Hon C H W. Colville Master of Colville, to be Capt, vice Lieut-Col W H Mackinnon, seconded for service on the Staff.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut A E Codrington has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Scots Guards, Capt and Lieut-Col H Fudyer to be Major, vice Lieut-Col the Hon F C Bridgeman, appointed Regtl Adjt.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt), Lieut C L Connellan to be Adjt, vice Capt R G Kekewich, promoted.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), Supry Lieut E R Penrose, who has ceased to be a Probr for the I S C to be Lieut, vice G H Shakerley, transferred to the King's R H R C.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) Capt F C Annesley, from the 1st W I Regt, to be Capt, vice A A Daunt, who exchanges.

The Norfolk Regt, Major A H Longfield retires on retired pay, with the hony rank of Lieut-Col.

Lieut A C Becher to be Capt, vice E B James, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regt, Capt J H Hodgson to be Major, vice J W Lang, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The Devonshire Regt, Lieut H B Murray, from the Loyal N Lanc Regt, to be Lieut, vice H Bower, appointed a Probr for the I S C.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire), Lieut F A Morse, from the Sherwood Forester (Derbyshire Regt), to be Lieut, vice C N FitzRoy, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt) Major H McL Hutchison has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut-Col and Col J J S O'Neill has retired on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

The South Wales Borderers, Major Smith Byrom Royds, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be Major, vice H. M. Williams, who exchanges.

Lieut G H Arbuthnot has been appointed a Probr for the I S C.

The King's Own Borderers, Lieut G N Mayne to be Capt, vice J H H S D Hogarth, seconded.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), Major A G J Robbins retires on retired pay.

Lieut H.R Saunders to be Capt, vice A J Preston, seconded.

The Border Regt, Lieut C G Donaldson to be Capt, vice R H Anstice, seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regt, Cap F W Lyons to be Adjt, vice Capt H A Raitt who resigns the appointment.

The Dorsetshire Regt, Supmry Major H R Young to be Major, vice C D'Oyly Harmar, retired.

Lieut H J J Kentish to be Capt, vice A G W Malet, retired.

The Essex Regt, Capt T J P Kelly to be Major, vice T E Stephenson, seconded.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), Capt J G Sparkes to be Major, vice W H de Salis, deceased.

Lieut H C Wylly to be Capt, vice J G Sparkes.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Reg), Major F C Gavegan retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt, Lieut-Col and Col H M L Colquhoun retires on half-pay.

Major H M Williams, from the South Wales Borderers, to be Major, vice S B Royds, who exchanges.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieut J E Bush to be Adjt, vice Lieut A E Binyon, deceased.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Capt C A Barker to be Major, vice H L Harvest, retired, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highrs), Cap E H Studdy retires from the Service receiving a gratuity

Lieut D G M Fowler to be Capt, vice G B Robbins, seconded

The Royal Dublin Fusiirs, Lieut Col J A Corballis to command a Batn

1st West India Reg Cap A H Daunt, from the R Fusiliers (City of London Regt) to be Capt, vice F C Annesley, who exchanges.

Royal Malta Fencible Artry, Lieut (with local and temporary rank) A Cavarra to be Capt (with local and temporary rank), vice A Gatt, apoointed Adjt.

Staff, Capt C E Warde, 4th Hussrs, to be A-de-C to Major-Gen L E Knight, commanding the troops in the Belfast Dist.

Comst and Transport Staff, Condr of Supplies G Forde to be Qrm, vice W D Kennedy, deceased.

Medical Dept, Dy Surg-Gen W G N Manley, V C, is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Surg-Gen.

Army Hospital Corps, Capt of Orderlies T Thompson to be Qrmr.

Army Pay Dept, Paymr and Hony Major J B Thompson has retired on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The undermentioned paymasters and Hony Capts to have the honorary rank of Major:—G Shilds, J Bromfield, J E Orange, and Aylmer P G Dowdall.

Lieut W B Broughton, from the Dorsetshire Regt, having resigned his Combt Commision, to be Paymr, with the honorary rank of Capt in the Army.

Veterinary Dept, The surname of Vety Sur A H Waddell is as now, and not as hitherto, stated.

Half-Pay, Major and Col H E Jerome, V C, half-pay, having served five years as a substantive Major on the Staff, to be Lieut-Col.

NOTICES.

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Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malkor
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Dewa	Khundwa*†	Mariut†	Pooljaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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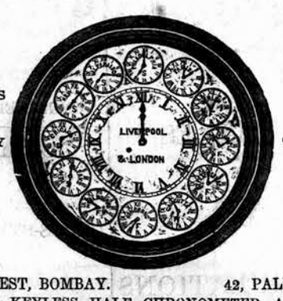

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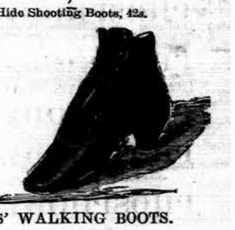

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